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Leftists Trail In Paris, Gain In Provinces

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, March 13 (UPI)—The alliance of Socialists and Communists scored gains throughout provincial France in municipal elections today, winning a majority of the total vote cast.

Results in Paris, however, showed the left falling far short of goal of electing the first mayor the capital has had in this century. The left's first-round vote gave the combined Social and Communist tickets 33 per cent of the capital's vote, the two tickets of the ruling coalition totaled 47 per cent.

The ecological movement in the capital won 10 per cent. In Paris, the ticket headed by former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac was leading the list headed by Michel d'Ornano backed by the government. But the margin was narrow enough to make it unsure who would be elected mayor when the 108 members of the municipal council vote after the second round next week.

The incomplete returns showed that in the 221 cities of more than 30,000 population, the left was running up a total vote of between 51 and 54 per cent. Communist and Socialist incumbents were winning and picked up six new cities in the early balloting, including Rennes, the principal city of Brittany, where a centrist mayor has held office for 23 consecutive years.

The Socialists appeared to be scoring better than the Communists, as they have in all partial and local elections since 1974. Today's returns seemed to confirm that the alliance of the left benefits the Socialists more than the Communists.

In his first comment on the vote, however, Communist party leader Georges Marchais remarked that his party had lost no city halls and that "the vote of the combined left is progressing. Where Communists lead our tickets we are winning and where Socialists lead the tickets we are winning." He called the vote "the profound translation of the nation's discontent with the government's disastrous politics and economics."

Despite the pronounced trend toward the left, few city halls actually were changing hands. The success of the left appeared due, rather, to the polarization of the vote between the left and the ruling coalition and the erosion of the traditional leftist splinter parties. Unlike the last municipal elections, in 1971, there was no significant third-force vote today. The ecologists, while scoring well in Paris, were getting only about 3 per cent of the vote nationally.

In Paris, both Mr. Chirac and Mr. d'Ornano were leading in the early running in their separate districts, which would put them in next Sunday's second round. Overall in the capital, the Chirac list was getting close to 26 per cent of the vote, while the list headed by Mr. d'Ornano was scoring 22 per cent.

If both men win election in the second round, they would then head rival tickets of newly elected municipal councilors, neither with the majority of 56 votes necessary to elect a mayor. Some analysts believe that in such a situation, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



DEFIANCE IN ROME—Youths gathering in Rome Saturday to protest police slaying of a student in Bologna.

Bologna Shooting Causes Riots

Rome Bans Demonstrations After Students Riot

ROME, March 13.—Demonstrations were banned here today after seven hours of battles between police and students.

Large parts of Rome's ancient center contained burned cars, smashed shops and ransacked offices, restaurants and nightclubs. Fourteen policemen were hospitalized with bullet wounds received during the clashes, which erupted last night after 50,000 demonstrators from throughout Italy protested the fatal shooting of a leftist Bologna student leader. Police reported that six civilians were injured.

Besides the Rome rioting, there was student violence in Bologna, Milan, Florence, Naples, Turin—where a policeman was killed—and other cities.

In Bologna, police backed by armored personnel carriers and sharpshooters charged the campus of Bologna University today and evicted thousands of students who had occupied the university since Friday. They fled and scattered through the city. Isolated shootouts were reported throughout the day and at least three persons were reported seriously hurt. At least 34 students were arrested.

Police said they seized Molotov cocktails, pistols and rifles at the university. Bologna officials following Rome's example, banning public demonstrations, including any gathering at the funeral of the slain medical student.

Interior Minister Francesco Cossiga blamed a guerrilla plot for the incidents. "Let me make it quite clear that we are no longer prepared to accept it," he said. The riots followed weeks of student unrest in Italy. Much of the anger was caused by increasing unemployment among graduates and the universities' difficulties in coping with the large numbers of students.

Adding to their anger was disillusionment with the Communist party, which students accuse of supporting the minority Christian Democratic government.

The Italian Senate suspended its debate scheduled for tomorrow on the Lockheed bribery scandal in order to discuss the weekend violence.

Premier Giulio Andreotti's government suffered a major setback last week when it was decided to try two former defense ministers—a Christian Democrat and a Social Democrat—in connection with the Lockheed scandal.

The Parliament voted to lift the immunity of the two former defense ministers, Luigi Gui, a Christian Democrat, and Mario Tanassi, a Social Democrat, and send them to trial on charges involving bribes from the Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

The decision represented the first time in the 30-year history of the Italian Republic that a minister has been ordered to stand trial before the Constitutional Court. Under Italian law, ministers and former ministers have immunity from prosecution for alleged wrongdoing unless Parliament approves the trial.

The Communist party was among several supporting a trial for the two ex-ministers. The government is now faced with the difficult task of winning a majority in Parliament for a new package of unpopular austerity measures. The Communists, who have supported the government's economic measures, may find it difficult to reconcile their support for the government's austerity program with mounting discontent among workers.

Spain Arrests Six in January Killing of Reds

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, March 13.—Police said today they had arrested six persons in connection with the Jan. 24 killing of five Communists in a machine-gun attack on a Madrid law office.

An official note released by Madrid police named five men and a woman, two of whom were alleged to be directly responsible for the killings.

The killings occurred at the start of a week of political violence which the government said was aimed at subverting the state and provoking the armed forces.

The Communists, four lawyers and a legal assistant, were shot in their office by two masked men. Four other lawyers were seriously wounded in the attack, which occurred soon after leftist guerrillas had kidnapped a senior army general.

Police said that the six arrested were: Jose Fernandez Cerra, Carlos Garcia Julia, Francisco Albadalejo Corredor, Gloria Eguaras Herrando, Leopoldo Jimenez Caravaca and Simon Ramon Fernandez Palacios. The official note alleged that Mr. Fernandez Cerra and Mr. Garcia Julia were directly responsible for the killings.

No further details were given but the note said that a full statement on the arrests and investigations would be released tomorrow.

In continuing violence, gunmen believed to be members of the underground Basque organization ETA shot and killed a member of the paramilitary Civil Guard today and badly wounded two others.

Later in the day, 10,000 Basque demonstrators clashed with police in San Sebastian and some invaded the indoor stadium where a European track championship was being held, waving protest banners.

The early morning attack on a car carrying four members of the Civil Guard, all of them out of uniform, occurred in the town of Mondragon—not far from the site of the killing last Tuesday of two ETA members by the Civil Guard in circumstances that remain unclear.

The arrest of the cycle of violence and counterviolence in the Basque provinces could conceivably complicate the application of a new amnesty for political prisoners that was declared by the government on Friday.

The amnesty gives the government considerable discretion for a case-by-case consideration of the more controversial of the roughly 170 political prisoners still in jail—68 of whom are believed to be members of the ETA, whose initials mean Basque homeland and liberty.

The initial Basque reaction to the new amnesty—which had been demanded for months in a series of sometimes violent street campaigns—had been positive and hopeful. A high-ranking government official was said to have telephoned a pro-amnesty committee in San Sebastian and told it that all of the prisoners would soon be free.

The ETA did not take responsibility for this morning's killings, although in its precision it had all the hallmarks of one of its operations.

Such revision has been suggested by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance as one of several actions the PLO could take to overcome Israel's refusal to accept PLO participation in the Geneva conference.

The mood was set by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt in a speech in which he sounded a note of defiance that pleased the delegates.

In answer to President Carter, but without naming him, he decried the PLO's opposition to negotiation.

They underlined Mr. Fatah's close ties to the Syrian government. The mood of the congress seems to be one of toughness so far.

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Chilean Junta Bans Parties, Extends Rule

Gen. Augusto Pinochet

SANTIAGO, March 13 (AP)—President Augusto Pinochet's military government banned all political parties yesterday in a four-day crackdown on critics of the four-man junta which has ruled Chile since 1973.

The ban was ordered a day after the junta broadened and extended for another six months "state of siege" which enables it to hold prisoners without charge or court order.

The state of siege has been used every six months since the military overthrew the Marxist government of the late Salvador Allende. The six parties in Chile's popular unity government were outlawed when the junta took over and other parties were declared to be "in recess."

The parties "in recess" and banned—are the Christian Democrats, the rightist Nationalists, the center-left Radical Leftist Party and the center-right Radical Leftist Party.

Anyone who violates the ban may be fined, imprisoned or even executed.

The latest state of siege provides for censorship of mail and a curfew of new restrictions on publishing conditions and on the press, including a ban on unauthorized printing of news magazines or newspapers and the closing of foreign publications.

The texts of what the government said were plans for a change drafted by Christian Democratic leaders Andres Bello and Tomas Reyes.

Reyes was quoted as saying "a need for a fundamental change in the regime, or a substitution, to permit the country to develop."

Reyes is called subversion in Chile, said Gen. Hernandez, government secretary.

The political recess has violated in the most absolute sense the principle of democratic participation of all political parties.

Government action was announced against either of the two main Democrats, Mr. Zaldívar and Gen. Pinochet, commander of the army.

Both were active in the Christian Democratic government of Eduardo Frei, which was overthrown in 1973 coup.

Gen. Pinochet, commander of the army, has ruled since then. It has accused of violations of civil and political rights since 1973.

Gen. Pinochet said Friday that would "tenuously oppose the political parties and social action parties are best field for Communist and socialist doctrine."

U.S. Report Says Most of 82 Aid Recipients Violate Some Human Rights

WASHINGTON, March 13 (UPI)—The State Department, in a report made public yesterday, has informed Congress that human rights are violated in varying degrees by most of the 82 countries that receive some form of U.S. security assistance.

The 82 individual reports were filed by the department with the Senate and House two weeks ago and were released by the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Foreign Assistance. The delay in release had been sought by the department to give it time to provide each foreign government with its own country's report.

The reports on human rights are mandated under a law enacted last year over Ford administration opposition. The administration, and, in particular, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, feared that such a report would be seen as interference in a country's internal affairs.

The first major repercussion has been the reaction of Brazil's government, which, after receiving its confidential copy of the report, formally declined any further military aid from the United States and announced abrogation of a 25-year-old military assistance pact.

But the actual study avoided harsh language on the Brazilian situation. It noted, for example, that "some infringements by the government upon the rights to life, liberty and security of the person continue to be reported."

Overall, there were few surprises among the 82 reports since such private groups as Amnesty International have regularly issued detailed studies on human rights violations abroad that include considerably more detail and are much sharper in their comments than the State Department reports.

In ordering the studies, Congress said that it was against the policy of the United States to provide security assistance to governments that engage in "a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights," except in extraordinary circumstances.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has already told Congress that the 82 recipients, only three were having their aid reduced because of human rights violations: Argentina, Uruguay and Ethiopia. Since that statement, Argentina and Uruguay have informed the United States they want no aid at all.

The report list alleged rights violations in South Korea and the Philippines, countries that Mr. Vance has said will continue to receive aid because of their security importance.

The South Korean report, like many others, treats the situation in the calmest possible terms. It said, talking of the current emergency laws, that "the Korean government has employed restrictive legal measures which limit some of the rights listed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

The report was relatively harsh on Yugoslavia, the only Communist state included as an aid recipient. It said that "compared with that of the Western democracies, the Yugoslav record on human rights is weak."

"The Yugoslav government consistently violates certain rights, particularly those pertaining to political expression. It is not a significant offender with respect to forcible violations of the person and it has a good record on freedom of travel and emigration," the report said.

The comments on Israel were also critical to a degree that will probably annoy some Israeli public figures.

Making a distinction between the human rights situation in Israel proper, which is judged to be without serious problems, the report said that the situation in the occupied Arab territories "is different from that in Israel proper because of the occupying authorities and the inevitable tension between the indigenous population."

It said that as of last May Israel "had about 3,100 Arabs under arrest or in prison who were not Israeli-citizen Arabs and were overwhelmingly inhabitants of the occupied territories."

In the summary, the State Department listed violations by Israel of human rights in the occupied lands.

After listing some of the emergency decrees of President Park Chung Hee, the report said that "the Korean government has employed restrictive legal measures which limit some of the rights listed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

It said that since no constitution currently is in force, there is "no apparent legal recourse" for remedying violations of human rights.

Since the imposition of martial law by President Ferdinand Marcos in 1972, the report said, many human rights have been curtailed. It said there have been "reports of torture as well as of cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment in the cases of some political detainees."

Cases of torture and maltreatment are seen as "aberrations" and not the result of explicit policy. But it added that the atmosphere of martial law may help to "nurture" the practice of torture.

Despite formal legality in the past, the report noted that due process is now usually disregarded. "Security of the home, person and property is lacking," it said. "Homes are subject to demand to search by military or police authorities. Persons and property are similarly subject to search and seizure."

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Jan Patočka, 69, A Prague Rights Leader, Is Dead

PRAGUE, March 13 (UPI)—Civil rights campaigner Jan Patočka died today of a cerebral hemorrhage in a hospital here at the age of 69, his relatives said.

The philosopher, a spokesman for the Charter 77 human rights manifesto, entered the hospital last week after his physician said his heart was in a weak condition. He suffered a stroke on Friday.

Prof. Patočka was questioned 10 days ago by security officials for 11 hours in connection with a conversation he had with Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep.

Mr. van der Stoep, on an official visit to Czechoslovakia, met Prof. Patočka on March 1 in a Prague hotel to get information on the human rights manifesto. The meeting was criticized by the authorities.

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By Carter's Human Rights Stand

Pravda Says Détente Is Threatened

By David K. Shipley

MOSCOW, March 13 (NYT).—The Communist party newspaper Pravda warned today that President Carter's outspokenness on human rights could damage the atmosphere in which a strategic arms agreement must be negotiated.

In its weekly review of world affairs, the paper decried "the illogic of the argument" by Washington that criticism of Moscow on rights did not interfere with the pursuit of détente and particularly of a limitation on the deployment of long-range nuclear weapons.

"Détente and the normal conduct of talks presuppose the establishment of trust between the negotiating parties and respect for the laws and traditions of

each other," Pravda said, "while attempts to exert pressure on us and to bargain for concessions of principles are bringing about an atmosphere of distrust."

The Current Mood

It was not clear whether this reflected an official assessment of the current mood of the relationship or whether it was merely a debating point in the Kremlin's effort to dissuade other Western governments from joining the Carter criticism.

Privately, some Soviet officials have expressed gratification that the administration has found so little support among its Western European allies for its stand on human rights. And Soviet experts on U.S. affairs are undoubtedly aware of the misgivings even within the ranks of U.S. diplomats and foreign-policy

specialists, who see the bluntness over human rights jeopardizing progress in the crucial field of arms control.

Today's Pravda article carried a somewhat harsher tone than the private remarks made to Americans recently by Soviet officials.

These have conveyed a hopefulness about the scheduled visit by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to Moscow March 28. When U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon met Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko a week ago, there was reportedly no mention of the rights question.

According to a diplomatic source, Mr. Toon asked Mr. Gromyko what subjects he wanted to discuss with Mr. Vance and the two major issues listed were strategic arms and the Middle East. Neither trade nor restrictions on trade because of Soviet impediments to Jewish emigration were raised by the foreign minister.

Negative Commentary

But the Soviet press has shifted in the last few days to negative commentary on President Carter after a grace period following the inauguration. Pravda and Tass portrayed his news conference of last week negatively, "to put the President in a very critical light," as a Western diplomat expressed it.

This was followed by a Pravda article today criticizing the Carter statements on the Middle East, especially his support of "defensible borders" for Israel. It labeled his stand a "foggy position."

In its weekly review, Pravda wrote, "Not a single responsible statesman can allow the successes in the cause of détente, which were achieved with great difficulty, to be jeopardized, particularly now that objective opportunities exist for a new change for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations, now that cooperation between states with different social systems develops successfully."

The government also announced it is nationalizing the Radio Voice of the Gospel, a World Lutheran Federation radio station that broadcasts news and religious programs to Asia and Africa.

The military said the takeover is in keeping with its policy of equal treatment for all religions. The station had operated for 16 years with a large foreign and Ethiopian staff and broadcast in 17 languages.



CAIRO SPEECH—While President Anwar Sadat addresses meeting of Palestinian National Council, Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and Arab League leader Mahmoud Riad listen.

Hardliners Lose First Test at PLO Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

clear that it "was not permissible that some should speak about secure boundaries, which is an Israeli concept that is obsolete," adding: "Allow me to repeat to you, and for all to hear, that we will not cede a single inch of Arab land."

Mr. Carter said Wednesday that he might favor an Israeli

"defense capability" beyond Israel's future "legal borders."

Arabs See Vance

WASHINGTON, March 13 (NYT).—Four Arab ambassadors conferred yesterday with Mr. Vance and said he had satisfied them that there had been no change in the basic U.S. position on the Middle East.

The envoys of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria had asked for

a clarification of the statements by President Carter.

Ambassador Najat Kabbani of Lebanon said: "We did not touch about mutual security arrangements rather than defense lines and legal borders."

Asked if the President's remarks had hurt or helped in the search for peace, Mr. Kabbani said: "They certainly did not hurt any. The more the situation is clarified, the better it can be dealt with."

Rabin Returns Home

TEL AVIV, March 13 (AP).—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin returned today from his U.S. trip and said his talks with the Carter administration "results positive as a whole."

Mr. Rabin said, "Israel will find in President Carter and the new administration understanding of our needs. I can't say that everything was to our liking. But we have learned to live with differences of opinion," he said.

25 Protestants Are Sentenced In Ulster Trial

BELFAST, March 13 (AP).—Twenty-five men whose Protestant paramilitary force allegedly held the mainly Protestant county of East Antrim in terror in early 1975 have been sentenced to prison after a 76-day trial in which more than 300 witnesses were heard.

Four murders, three attempted murders, six bomb blasts, seven armed robberies and a host of firearms violations were among the crimes alleged.

The judge recommended that the sentence of one defendant, George Anthony, 31, be reduced to not less than 30 years and those of five others to not less than 25 years.

Anthony, a UVF battalion commander, was convicted in the murders of two members of a rival Protestant guerrilla group, the Ulster Defense Association.

The defendants were arrested Oct. 6, 1975, in a raid by police backed by hundreds of troops after a UVF officer turned informant.

"It is clear that this organization exercises a ruthless and ferocious control over its members—many wanted to leave but could not," said John MacDonagh, lord chief justice of Northern Ireland, who presided at the trial.

Major Countries Cited in Study of Abuses

(Continued from Page 1)

justified its restrictions on internal political activity in terms of the need to increase national unity in order to cope with the North Korean threat and to promote continued economic development."

The report says that under the emergency laws "rights have been infringed upon by the use of surveillance, detention for questioning and lengthy interrogation without counsel." It said that the government denies using torture but lists without comment complaints by prisoners that they were tortured.

Uruguay

A long-standing democratic tradition has been "altered substantially" as a result of the campaign against the Tupamaro urban guerrillas, the report said. The armed forces now dominate the government and military courts now try and sentence persons accused of terrorism, subversion and crimes against the nation, it added.

The government claims to have taken disciplinary action against authorities alleged to have engaged in arbitrary killing and torture but there is "no inde-

pendent corroboration of this," it said.

Nicaragua

The country has been under a state of siege, with constitutional guarantees suspended, since an attack in Managua in December, 1974, by the leftist Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN), in which four persons were killed and prominent officials and diplomats were held hostage, the report said.

The report cited allegations of deaths and disappearances, particularly in rural areas, as the result of the National Guard's attempts to wipe out the FSLN, which "has received limited support from Cuba."

Iran

Although outsiders, including a team from the International Commission of Jurists, have praised some aspects of Iran's court system, crimes against state security are tried before military tribunals, often in secret, the report said.

International agencies accuse the security agency, known as Savak, of arbitrary arrest, torture and denial of due process

2 Ministers Going to Washington

Bonn Acts to Reduce Tension With Carter Administration

By Murray Seeger

BONN, March 13—The West German government moved this weekend to prevent any further deterioration in its relations with the United States.

Both Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Defense Minister Georg Leber are making trips to Washington this week to discuss two of the main questions: the continued U.S. objections to the contracted sale by West Germany to Brazil of two nuclear power plants and other facilities worth about \$8 billion and a reopened dispute over close integration of military equipment.

In the background there are also differences of opinion over the conduct of West German economic policy and concern in Bonn that the Carter administration's foreign policy emphasis on human rights issues could damage the long-term improvement of relations with the Communist states of Eastern Europe.

West German sources have admitted that at the center of the disagreements is a strong feeling by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt that he does not know President Carter and does not yet understand his policies.

Sense of Frustration

Mr. Schmidt is known to feel a sense of frustration since he has not yet had a personal meeting with Mr. Carter. The West Germans have been looking with some envy at the attention given British Prime Minister James Callaghan during his two days of meetings at the White House.

"I simply don't understand the man," Mr. Schmidt is reported to have told aides recently. "I must talk to him myself."

Nearly five months after the U.S. election, the Chancellor is apparently still sensitive to the fact that he made a public statement supporting the re-election of Gerald Ford, with whom Mr. Schmidt enjoyed a warm relationship.

The Germans are anxious to take a measure of the new administration and were anxious to get in line behind Callaghan, a U.S. source commented. Diplomats also suggested that Mr. Genscher wanted to see U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance before the latter travels to Moscow next week.

Implementation Delayed

Although the West German corporation, Kraftwerk Union, signed its agreement with Brazil in 1974, the Bonn government has delayed its implementation because of Mr. Carter's strong objections to the wider distribution of nuclear materials that could be used for making weapons.

The West German contract—the largest single export deal the country has ever negotiated—calls not only for the construction of two reactors to generate electricity but also for a uranium enrichment unit to change used atomic fuel into plutonium.

The enrichment and reprocessing plants could be used to make weapons. Since Brazil has not signed the international Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, Washington fears that construction of the plants could set off an escalation of tension in Latin America.

In response, the West German government has claimed that the contract with Brazil contains strong safeguards against misuse of the new nuclear facilities.

Failure of Mission

Mr. Genscher's trip to Washington follows the apparent failure of a mission by Under Secretary of State Warren Christopher in the last two weeks to both Bonn and Brasilia.

Mr. Carter did send a personal letter to Mr. Schmidt on the issue, however, and this may have prompted the sudden announcement Friday that Mr.

Genscher would travel to Washington today.

Mr. Leber's mission is apparently designed to restore some elements of an agreement reached in the final weeks of the Ford administration to build a new main battle tank that would include features of both a new U.S. prototype and the new West German Leopard 2, which is ready for production.

The West Germans are also concerned that the strong language on human rights may raise false hopes among Europeans that cannot be supported by political action against the Communist governments.

Los Angeles Times

Left Trailing In Paris Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

a compromise candidate would be selected.

In the provinces, there were major contests, with the election of a Socialist mayor in the town of Boulogne. In the Paris suburbs, the Socialist and Communist candidates were returning with incomplete, five out of six. In the center of Paris, the Socialist and Communist candidates were returning with incomplete, five out of six.

In two of the nation's big cities, Marseille and Lille, the Socialist candidates were doing quite differently. In the latter, where the incumbent Communist mayor, Gaston Deleury, was returning with incomplete, five out of six.

In the provinces, there were major contests, with the election of a Socialist mayor in the town of Boulogne. In the Paris suburbs, the Socialist and Communist candidates were returning with incomplete, five out of six. In the center of Paris, the Socialist and Communist candidates were returning with incomplete, five out of six.

These city elections were first since the left adopted Common Program for Government in 1974. They are quite different results from ones in 1971 and 1975, when at least a dozen different parties were running.

These now have been reduced to two. The left has organized around the Common Program and the government coalition of Gaullists, Conservatives, and Socialists is presenting a ticket in most cities.

In his first comment on the vote, Jerome Monod, spokesman for Mr. Chirac, said the election represented the "political city halls." Several observers marked that the election, scrubbed previous legislation, was more than a preview of elections.

This vote has largely been as a prelude to national elections scheduled for next year. In though previous city votes are not good indications of a national vote. The national elections are scheduled March.

Argentine Paper Attacks Carter On Rights Issue

BUENOS AIRES, March 13 (NYT).—President Carter's handling of the human rights issue in Brazil and Argentina was criticized by the English-language Buenos Aires Herald yesterday, claiming and destructive of a standing relationship.

The newspaper has been the most outspoken Argentine position in condemning human rights violations, torture and illegal detention of prisoners by security forces here in the repressive era against guerrillas.

But in an editorial, the Herald said the "unsubstantiated" comments of the Carter administration on human rights problems in South America were "a reaction to the will of Congress" and "not more concerned about human rights."

The Herald said the administration's "policy" was "to restore peace and respect human life. Human rights being violated in Argentina, the terrorists began it and continued to show an absolute lack of concern for individual liberties."

Charges to Rise In U.K. Hospitals

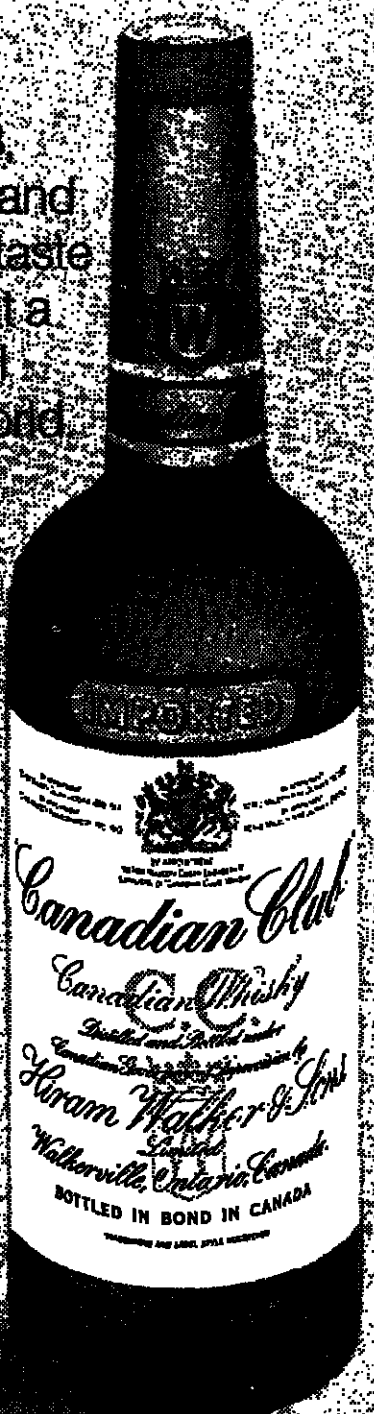
LONDON, March 13 (AP).—Charges for private patients in Britain's state-run National Health Service hospitals will increase by 10 to 24 per cent April 1, the government announced.

The new charges will raise a private room from £87 to £100 (\$100) a week, according to figures released yesterday by the department of social services. Charges for out-patients at National Health Service hospitals will triple, including X-ray and laboratory fees.

The government said it

was to cover, during

Since 1858,
its smooth and
distinctive taste
has made it a
favorite all
over the world.



Every country does
something best.

Canada makes
Canadian Club.

HILTON
INTERNATIONAL

BUDAPEST HILTON

Recently opened, the Budapest Hilton stands in the loveliest part of the city—in an old square, next to the 13th-century Matthias Coronation Church and Fisherman's Bastion. This superb hotel offers a cocktail bar, restaurants decorated with treasures of folk art, the Troubadour Night Club, and excellent conference facilities. In fact, every comfort and convenience.

LONDON HILTON

One of the world's great hotels, the Hilton is a London landmark and its many facilities are famous. Four great restaurants, bars, superb rooms and a wonderful location overlooking Hyde Park in Mayfair make this the perfect hotel for the business traveler to London.

DÜSSELDORF HILTON

A short drive from the international airport and minutes from the central station, the Düsseldorf Hilton is ideally situated to welcome business travelers. It is the only hotel in town with an indoor heated pool, sauna and massage, and colour TV in each room. A truly beautiful and luxurious hotel.

BERLIN HOTEL

The Hilton is located a short distance from the Kurfürstendamm. It is a great business as well as a great social centre—a famous landmark offering a truly international atmosphere and prize-winning cuisine.

For reservations, contact your travel agent, any Hilton hotel or Hilton Reservation Service office in Frankfurt, Geneva, Hamburg, Lisbon, London, Madrid, Paris and Stockholm.

هتل من النخيل

Reduce Progress Seen Administration Carter Talks

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, March 13 (UPI)—President Carter and his administration have made progress in the range of issues that they have been discussing, but the progress is not as rapid as they had hoped, a senior administration official said today.

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DEPARTURE—British Prime Minister waving as he boards helicopter in Washington after talks with President Carter.

For Moscow Discussions

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After Washington Siege

Some Hostages, Aides Assail

No-Bail Release of Gunmen

By Phil McCombs

WASHINGTON, March 13 (UPI)—Anger mixed with relief this weekend as some former hostages expressed outrage that 4 of the 12 Hanafi gunmen who had held them captive, including the leader, Khalil Hammas, were released without bond.

An air of uneasiness remained in the city, too, as some wondered whether such a large-scale release would occur again.

"It's a very shocking and frightening thing," said former hostage Samuel Fishman of the release of the Hanafis. Mr. Fishman, who was held with more than 100 others at B'nai B'rith headquarters, said he knew that Khalil's freedom resulted from a deal that ended the siege.

"But, having been through a period of two days of brutalization and systematic terror, I find it shocking," he added.

Gladys Dohne, also held at B'nai B'rith, said Khalil was dangerous and should have been kept in custody.

"Whether he would actually commit violence himself or have his gunmen do it under his orders, I don't know," she said. "Just the same, I'd rather not meet him on the street."

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, declared in a Senate speech that "a promise made at the point of a gun has no moral force whatever. Khalil was free even before his hostages were home."

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-Va., declared that it is "abhorrent in our society that individuals can commit these atrocious crimes and then be out on their own recognizance."

And Fred Herzog, dean of the John Marshall Law School in Chicago, said the release of Khalil was "absolutely appalling. I do not share the opinion of the attorney general that such agreements should be honored."

Attorney General Griffin Bell had made such a statement after a recent hostage incident in Indianapolis. Yesterday, Mr. Bell said the police had handled the situation well and he praised Washington Police Chief Maurice Cullinane. "He's good, he's cool," he said.

Wallace Muhammad, leader of the U.S. Black Muslims, said in Chicago yesterday that he was surprised at Khalil's release and still feared for his life at the hands of the Hanafis, who have become avowed opponents of the Black Muslims in the U.S. Islamic world.

Mr. Muhammad said that because of the disputes that divided the Black Muslims in the early 1970s, "it may be possible" that members of his group committed the 1973 slayings of Khalil's children in Washington. The murders appeared to be the basic motivation for Khalil and his group taking more than 130 hostages.

"Any man capable of seizing the City Hall, and the mosque in Washington and the B'nai B'rith temple and that killed a young reporter is capable of killing me," he said.

Khalil's main demand had been that the killers of his children be brought to him. He also had demanded the withdrawal of the film "Mohammed, Messenger of God" from public viewing. It was withdrawn but was back on the screen yesterday in New York and Los Angeles.

A woman who telephoned a news agency and identified herself as Khalil's wife said yesterday that if the film went on despite the official promises, "more trouble is coming, worse than before, all over the country."

Not everyone was angered by the releases of Khalil and the three other gunmen, however. "I trust the judgment of the negotiators," said District of Columbia Councilman Marion Barry, who was wounded by the gunmen as they took over the District of Columbia Building Wednesday. Mr. Barry was at home yesterday recovering from his gunshot wound.

"If that (the deal) was responsible for saving the people here," said former B'nai B'rith hostage Betty Neal, "then I'm thankful for it."

Bernard Simon, a B'nai B'rith official, who also was a hostage there, agreed that if a promise of release to Khalil was necessary then it was worth it.

Murder Charges

Khalil spent yesterday at his home, which also serves as the center for his followers. Under the terms of his release Khalil cannot travel outside the District of Columbia, must surrender his passport by tomorrow, must get rid of all firearms and cannot make public statements.

Reliable sources said that the Hanafis had 28 guns registered with the District police in several names, including those of children.

Khalil was seen standing in front of the brownstone house talking to one of two saber-armored guards who patrol the fenced area around the house.

U.S. Attorney Earl Silbert said that felony murder indictments would be sought from a grand jury for Khalil and his 11

Swiss Reject

Attempt to Oust

Alien Residents

GENEVA, March 13 (UPI)—Voters in a national referendum today crushed a new attempt by conservatives to restrict the number of foreigners living and working in Switzerland.

They rejected by an average 70-per-cent majority a motion to limit foreigners to 12.5 per cent of the total population and to limit to 4,000 the number of annual naturalizations.

At the same time, the electorate defeated a proposal to make the ratification of international treaties subject to approval by referendum. They instead accepted a government plan to make only treaties of unlimited duration subject to public approval.

The proposal to limit foreigners was introduced by James Schwarzenbach, leader of the small Republican party. His third attempt in seven years to have a large number of foreign residents evicted from Switzerland. Foreigners number slightly less than 1 million out of a total population of 1.8 million.

Mr. Schwarzenbach's proposal, if adopted, would have forced 250,000 foreigners, mainly Italian and Spanish workers and their families, to leave Switzerland in three years.

The government warned that it would mean economic disaster.

Malaysia School

Shut by 'Spirits'

KUALA LUMPUR, March 13 (AP)—Witch doctors have been hired to exorcise evil spirits from a secondary school that was closed this week when 56 students became hysterical, school officials reported yesterday.

The witch doctors, called bomohs, will follow a ritual involving chants and the soring of iron oxide in the Sultan Abdul Hamid School at Tapha, 100 miles north of here.

Officials hope that the exorcism will permit reopening of the school tomorrow.



Wallace Muhammad

companions. All have been charged by police with kidnapping while armed.

Besides Khalil, three other Hanafis were released without money bond Friday by Judge Carl Moultrie under the Bail Reform Act that requires only personal bond when a defendant has community ties, a minor prior criminal record or none at all and is considered by the judge as unlikely to flee before trial.

Eight of the gunmen continue to be held in jail. These gunmen, with Khalil, had held more than 100 hostages at the B'nai B'rith headquarters, the Islamic Center and at the District Building.

Another White House official said that Prof. Griffith, who is Ford professor of political science at MIT, also was under consideration as chairman of the broadcast board. Prof. Griffith confirmed by telephone that he had been approached by the White House for board membership.

Jody Powell, Mr. Carter's press spokesman, said, "Work hasn't started" on the final appointments to the board and that, from what he could learn, Prof. Griffith had been a senator for membership within the White House and had been asked if he was willing to serve.

Plane Evacuates

6 Americans in

Southern Zaire

KINSHASA, Zaire, March 13 (UPI)—Six Americans have been flown out of Sanda, in southern Zaire, where Kinshasa authorities say several thousand "mercenaries" from Angola are holding three towns and several villages. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said today.

The spokesman said a mission plane evacuated four missionaries and two children from the town. He said two were taken to Lubumbashi, formerly Elisabethville, 250 miles to the southeast, and the remaining four were brought to Kinshasa.

He said 11 other Americans in Sanda, including three children, decided to remain.

Eight U.S. missionaries, including five women, were still being confined to their homes in the town of Kapanga which, along with Dilolo and Kisenge, fell to the "mercenaries."

The spokesman said all eight were reported "safe."

There were no further reports today from the "battle zone."

Hungarian-Revolt Role Cited

Carter Choice for Radio Board

Draws Objection by Senators

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, March 13 (UPI)—The White House has asked Prof. William Griffith of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to become a member of the Board for International Broadcasting—a choice that is already causing controversy because of his role in the Hungarian uprising of 1956.

A White House official confirmed Friday that Prof. Griffith had been recommended by Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, to be one of the five members of the independent board that oversees Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

Another White House official said that Prof. Griffith, who is Ford professor of political science at MIT, also was under consideration as chairman of the broadcast board. Prof. Griffith confirmed by telephone that he had been approached by the White House for board membership.

Jody Powell, Mr. Carter's press spokesman, said, "Work hasn't started" on the final appointments to the board and that, from what he could learn, Prof. Griffith had been a senator for membership within the White House and had been asked if he was willing to serve.

Considered Controversial

The move was described by State Department officials and members of Congress as controversial because of Prof. Griffith's role as Radio Free Europe's chief political adviser in 1956, when it was still operated and controlled by the CIA.

A State Department official recalled that, in an inquiry by the Eisenhower administration, Prof. Griffith was held partly responsible for a series of transmissions from the Munich-based station encouraging the Hungarian rebels to continue fighting against armed Soviet intervention in November, 1956.

Prof. Griffith was one of a number of Radio Free Europe officials who were later eased out of their positions because of their actions during the Hungarian crisis. He joined the MIT faculty in 1958.

Since then, the 57-year-old professor has made a reputation as a student of Communist affairs and as an author and lecturer. Like his academic friend, Mr. Brzezinski, he was regarded in the 1950s and 1960s as a leading advocate of hardline policies toward the Soviet Union and its allies.

"If Mr. Carter wants to send a message to the Russians, he couldn't do better than choose Mr. Griffith for the board," a State Department official said.

The possibility of Prof. Griffith's appointment became known last week and prompted Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., and Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., to write Mr. Carter on March 4 urging him to select someone else.

Alluding to Prof. Griffith's candidacy and the CIA's earlier role as sponsor of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, they urged Mr. Carter to choose a man "who is free of any affiliation with the radio's previous sponsorship or with the aggressive attitudes and purposes which are generally associated with that sponsorship."

The two senators added: "Therefore, it is most important that the board be led by a man whose reputation is one of dedication to communication and not to cold war." They proposed that Mr. Carter consider appointing Frank Stanton, former president of CBS, to the board chairmanship.

Set Up in 1973

The Board for International Broadcasting was created by Congress in 1973 to oversee the two stations that broadcast in a number of languages to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Since the CIA connection was eliminated, the radio stations' budgets also are handled openly by Congress.

Since 1974, the board chairman has been David Abshire, who resigned last month. Neither the chairmanship nor board memberships are salaried positions. But the posts are considered prestigious and influential.

A White House official said that, in addition to proposals that Prof. Griffith and Mr. Stanton become board members, the Carter administration was considering the appointment of John Gronowski, former U.S. ambassador to Poland.

Police Occupy a Campus

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, March 13 (AP)—Police seized control of the University of Santo Domingo Friday following clashes with students earlier in the week. Thirty persons were wounded in the clashes.

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News Analysis

Tale of U.S. Politics: How Carter Picked Special Trade Aide

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, March 13 (WP)—Ostensibly it was a mild surprise, an unexpected appointment: Robert Strauss, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, would be the Carter administration's special trade representative. The White House announced the appointment formally Friday.

Behind that announcement lay a political tale—a story of hopes raised and abandoned, intensive lobbying by many interest groups, accusations of political betrayal and a lot of wounded pride. The job of special representative for

trade negotiations—a potentially powerful position little understood outside the economic community—proved a difficult one for the new President to fill.

Orville Freeman, former governor of Minnesota and former secretary of agriculture, wanted the job and thought for a while that it had been offered to him. Mr. Freeman eventually was vetoed by the AFL-CIO. Former Rep. William Green, the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for senator from Pennsylvania in November, also hoped for the appointment and thought for a time he had it. Mr. Green's closeness to the AFL-CIO and a lack of enthusiastic

support from other powerbrokers did him in.

President Carter personally called John Dunlop, the secretary of labor for part of the Ford administration, to offer him the job. Mr. Dunlop was organized labor's first choice for this post, as he had been for secretary of labor. Mr. Dunlop was interested in the latter but he did not want to be special trade representative.

Four of five other persons, mostly trade experts, were considered for the job. One of them, business consultant Harold Malmgren, might have had it if he had been willing to give up his lucrative private consulting firm.

So the White House turned to Mr. Strauss, a jovial millionaire lawyer from Dallas—the man who picked up the pieces of the Democratic party after its humiliating defeat in 1972 and helped produce victory last year.

This reconstruction of how Mr. Strauss got his new job is based on more than a dozen interviews with persons directly involved and their intimate associates. All of them asked not to be named in this story.

The idea that Mr. Strauss might become special trade negotiator first came up soon after the November election. The President-elect mentioned it to him once or twice, as did friends on Capitol Hill who thought Mr. Strauss was well suited for it. Mr. Strauss did not agree at the time, although he was tempted. He thought it was an important post.

country. They are supported by old-line "free traders" in the liberal wing of the Democratic party.

"This area is very heavily lobbied," a participant in this drama observed. "Everybody gets excited about it—including people who maintain high-priced lobbyists in Washington to influence decisions like this one."

In early January, Mr. Blumenthal met Mr. Freeman and asked if he would take the special trade representative's job. Mr. Freeman said he would, provided he became one of the administration's senior economic advisers as well.

U.S. Allies Troubled

Immediately after the inauguration, Vice-President Mondale toured Europe and Japan. At many stops he was pressed on trade matters, which trouble U.S. allies deeply. When would Mr. Carter name a trade representative, Mr. Mondale was asked, and when would the stalled Geneva negotiations get going?

The Europeans and Japanese are still nervous about the strength of the current economic recovery, and they are fearful that some countries—even the United States—will revert to protectionism and set off a round of destructive tariff increases that will reverse the recovery abruptly. The Geneva talks, they hope, will prevent this from happening.

Mr. Mondale told Mr. Carter of the intense interest in this appointment when he returned. Mr. Carter then asked him to take over the task of finding the right person for the job.

Mr. Freeman's backers thought Mr. Mondale was sympathetic to their man, a fellow Minnesotan and old friend. Hubert Humphrey was one of Mr. Freeman's strongest supporters and he was also Mr. Mondale's political mentor.

Labor opposed Mr. Freeman unequivocally. Lane Kirkland, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO, told the White House that labor would be extremely high. Mr. Freeman regarded him as a free-trader and a friend of both farmers and multinational companies (for whom Mr. Freeman now is a consultant in private business). According to a source, the AFL-CIO's leaders also found him personally objectionable.

Garment Trade Unions

Labor thought Mr. Mondale was sympathetic to its position. As noted, the AFL-CIO's first choice was Mr. Dunlop and Mr. Carter himself did offer the Harvard economist the job. When he declined it, labor said former Rep. Green was its choice. Some labor leaders—particularly those in the garment trade unions, which are extremely upset by cheap imports—thought Mr. Mondale had heard their plea for Mr. Green sympathetically.

Mr. Mondale and others in the White House found that interests outside labor would not accept Mr. Green. "They thought he was in labor's hip pocket," as a participant put it. Mr. Green's associates concluded that labor's support was simultaneously his best asset and his biggest liability.

So the leading contenders were knocked off. For a time others were considered: William Pearce, another Minnesotan, an officer of the Cargill grain company and a former deputy to the trade negotiator; Will Leonard and Daniel Minchew, members of the International Trade Commission; Myer Rashish, a veteran of earlier trade negotiations and the Kennedy White House; and Mr. Malmgren, former deputy special trade representative and a man with influential friends in labor, industry and Congress.

Only Mr. Malmgren survived the selection process, but—recently divorced and anxious to make a success of his new consulting business—Mr. Malmgren was not interested.

As the attempt to find someone for the job dragged on, one interested but frustrated onlooker was Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.). Sen. Ribicoff was both an author of key trade legislation and a close friend and adviser of Mr. Strauss. He talked to Mr. Strauss several times about the importance—and the desirability—of the job.

Another Direction

By last month, Mr. Strauss had set off in another direction. He had taken on new clients at the law firm and accepted election to the boards of Xerox and Braniff. He was still interested in the trade post but did not see how he could take it.

By the middle of the month, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Lance and others in the White House had decided they did not know what they would do if Mr. Strauss did not take it. They had no other plausible candidate, and the job had to be filled. Sen. Ribicoff, Sen. Russell Long (D-La.), Mr. Malmgren and many others kept telling them that Mr. Strauss would be a great choice—that his political skills and support on Capitol Hill would be invaluable assets. "He could learn what he didn't know about trade later; that was no problem," an ally said.

On Feb. 23, Mr. Carter called Mr. Strauss to the White House and asked him—"in a very low, gentle voice," Mr. Strauss remembered, "but it was exceedingly firm"—to take the job. Mr. Carter asked for an immediate reply, but Mr. Strauss said he would need a day or two to think.

During that day or two, Mr. Strauss talked to Sen. Long, the unpredictable chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. Sen. Long told Mr. Strauss that a man should be aware of his options, then outline the two he thought Mr. Strauss faced: Either he could take the job, make a success of it and be a hero; or he could turn down the President, in which case, Sen. Long promised, "We'll run you out of town."

"Russell," Mr. Strauss replied, "you've explained it even clearer than the President did."

So Mr. Strauss took the job.

U.S. Foreign Economic Policy Faces Failure, Report Says

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, March 13 (WP)—The Carter administration's foreign economic strategy, which depends on a coordinated expansion in the United States, West Germany and Japan, "is likely to be frustrated," says a staff report published today by the Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy.

It is based on a study of British, France and West Germany undertaken by two committee staff members, Jerome Levinson and Karin Lissakers. The committee is headed by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho.

The United States has made it clear, notably during Vice-President Walter Mondale's postinaugural overseas trip, that it believes the three strongest industrial nations must boost their economies at home to help insure economic recovery among the less affluent nations.

Topic at Summit

This will be one of the major topics of the economic summit meeting to be held in London May 7-8.

The report suggests that in contrast to the French and British the West German authorities would have preferred a continuation of the Ford administration to the expansionist-minded Carter regime.

They quote a high West German Finance Ministry official as saying the Ford administration

had followed "prudent" economic policies. "They are doing all the right things," he said in December.

The West German concern continues to be revival of inflation, the report said. "For domestic political reasons, it is unlikely that West Germany will adopt expansionary economic measures leading to a German growth rate of 7 or 8 per cent."

Reliance on the IMF, rather than further private bank assistance, is also a basic tenet of Carter administration policy, in the belief that the IMF can impose austere financial discipline on borrowing countries.

Soft Loans

But the staff analysis characterizes the final conditions of the \$3.8-billion IMF loan to Britain as essentially "soft," despite accompanying rhetoric suggesting otherwise. It thus concludes that "the British case demonstrates the IMF is any more acceptable in exerting such disciplinary pressures than bilateral channels."

The report also said:

• British North Sea oil reserves have been consistently underestimated as a potential source of leverage on the Middle East oil cartel. It criticizes the Callaghan government for failure to enumerate a clear export policy and suggests that U.S. negotiators, discussing the current British financial plight, raise this as a bargaining question.

• France, suffering from combined inflation and unemployment, is "probably mistaken" to depend on West Germany to accept "a strong surge of French exports." The forecast is that France will have to borrow substantial money in the Euro-currency market in the second half of this year and that the French will prove recalcitrant on international economic issues until Britain defines a "European" policy for North Sea oil.

Saccharin Ban Stirs Debate

Rationale of Animal-Testing Realistic, Despite Appearance

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, March 13 (NYT)—If a small proportion of rats develop cancer when fed saccharin in doses hundreds of times larger than human beings could reasonably consume, does it make sense to consider saccharin a hazard for human beings?

The Food and Drug Administration's impending ban on the artificial sweetener and previous bans on many other substances were based on just such tests. But many persons who are not familiar with animal testing question the logic of it.

As scientists look at the problem of chemical causes of cancer, however, relying on such experiments is not as unrealistic as it may appear. What follows is a review of the reasoning that is almost universally accepted among scientists:

Substances like saccharin cannot be properly tested on human beings for several reasons. It takes a quarter to a half a lifetime for many cancer-causing chemicals to produce tumors. One must kill the experimental subjects after a set time and look for tumors during an autopsy. The subjects would have to be isolated from other known cancer causes for the duration of the ex-

periment; this would probably mean keeping people in environmentally controlled prisons.

Therefore, researchers must depend on short-lived, easy-to-raise and easy-to-kill mammals such as rats and mice.

Because cancer-causing chemicals, or carcinogens, at high levels of exposure may produce tumors only in a very small percentage of people or mice—perhaps one in 10,000—detecting an effect could require testing thousands of animals before exposure.

No Lower Limit

Because the genetically altered animals used in research are not chemo, scientists prefer to test a smaller number, say a hundred, but to increase the dose of the suspected chemicals say, a thousand.

Over years of study, the majority of carcinogens have been found to have no lower limit—that is, no level of exposure below which the chemical does not cause cancer. Thus, it is widely accepted that if a minute amount causes cancer at high doses, it must certainly cause it at lower doses at much lower doses.

Although many scientists suspect it to be true, there is evidence that most chemicals commonly encountered by people do not cause cancer, no matter how high the dose. It is not then, that "anything will cause cancer if you eat enough of it."

If a substance causes cancer only 1 per cent of the animals very high doses, it does not mean that it causes cancer in people the same rate. The human might be only one in 10,000, if 50 million human beings were exposed, such a low rate could be expected to cause 5,000 cases.

In the case of the latest saccharin testing, 100 rats were the chemical as 75 per cent of their diet. Of these animals three developed bladder tumors. Of their offspring—exposed by birth—14 per cent developed bladder tumors.

U.S. Poll Finds Public Wary of Big Business

WALTHAM, Mass., March 13 (AP)—The public is more suspicious of big business than it has been in a generation and is more inclined to want government to control it, according to an official of the Gallup organization.

The public is most concerned with misleading advertising and other practices that it considers cheating of customers, according to Leonard Wood, executive vice-president of the public opinion polling firm.

Mr. Wood disclosed results Friday of a series of polls over a decade showing increased suspicion of big business and decreased suspicion of big government and big labor. He appeared at a college conference on business ethics.

According to Mr. Wood, 23 per cent of persons polled in January agreed that big business constituted a major threat in the future, compared with 13 per cent who agreed with the same statement in 1968.

He said big government was listed as a major threat by 46 per cent of those polled in 1968 but was listed by only 38 per cent this year. Big labor remained the same at 26 per cent. When the question was asked in 1968, 15 per cent considered business the greatest danger.

Indonesia Is Planning Relations with China

JAKARTA, March 13 (UPI)—Indonesia is taking steps toward normalization of diplomatic relations with China, Foreign Minister Adam Malik said yesterday.

He told a news conference at the close of a meeting of Indonesian ambassadors in Jakarta that the necessary personnel had been selected for the embassy.



Robert Strauss

Director Polanski Is Charged With Raping 13-Year-Old Girl

LOS ANGELES, March 13 (AP)—Film director Roman Polanski, 43, who directed "Chinatown," "Rosemary's Baby" and "Repulsion," was freed on \$2,500 bond yesterday after being accused of forcibly raping a 13-year-old girl.

He was arrested Friday at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel after the girl's mother filed a complaint, police said. Mr. Polanski was accused of picking up the girl—who was not identified—at her

home Thursday for a photographic session at the West Los Angeles home of actor Jack Nicholson.

Comdr. Pete Hagan, a police spokesman, said that the filmmaker allegedly took the girl "out to the (Nicholson) home where there was a group of adults, and he said, 'Let's leave here,' and then they drove about a half-mile away to another house where he raped her and abused her in other ways. Then he took her home."

According to the complaint, Mr. Polanski gave the girl the prescription drug Quaalude.

The owner of the home where the acts allegedly took place was not immediately known, Comdr. Hagan said.

An older sister of the girl overheard her describing the incident to a friend on the telephone. The older sister told the mother, who confronted the 13-year-old and later filed a police complaint, the commander said. The police went to the Nicholson home Friday with a search warrant to gather evidence. While there, they arrested Angela Huston, 26, the daughter of movie director John Huston, on a charge of possessing cocaine. Miss Huston, Mr. Nicholson's long-time companion, was freed on \$1,500 bond.

Comdr. Hagan said that Mr. Nicholson apparently had no involvement in the alleged rape, noting that the actor, who starred in Mr. Polanski's "Chinatown," was out to town Thursday. He said there was no evidence that Miss Huston was involved, either.

Various Charges

Comdr. Hagan said the director would face charges of "forcible rape, oral copulation, sodomy and feeding narcotics to a juvenile."

In 1969, Mr. Polanski's wife,



Roman Polanski

actress Sharon Tate, was one of five persons murdered in the Polanski Hollywood home by Charles Manson, and his followers while Mr. Polanski was in London.

Born in Paris, Mr. Polanski grew up in Poland, where he made his first films, the award-winning "Two Men and a Cradle" and "Knife in the Water."

After leaving Poland in 1962, he made a series of movies exploring violence, the occult and sexual pathology. Those included "Cul-de-Sac," an unusually gory version of Shakespeare's "Macbeth," and a comedy, "The Fearless Vampire Killers, or Pardon Me, But Your Teeth Are in My Neck." Miss Tate appeared in the latter film.

Madrid Recognizes PLO Representative

MADRID, March 13 (Reuters).—Spain has officially recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization mission here.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Spain was still negotiating with the Palestinians about what kind of official status the mission would have. Asked whether the move might influence any future diplomatic relations with Israel, the spokesman replied: "There is no reason whatever why it should interfere with that."

Subsidized Experts

Big labor, the steel industry, the shoe industry, the domestic television industry and others think the United States must raise tariffs to protect its domestic economy. They argue that foreign countries unfairly subsidize exports to the United States.

The multinational corporations and agricultural interests favor unfettered free trade, which they feel is best for them and for the

8 in JDL Held in N.Y. In Attack on Intourist

NEW YORK, March 13 (UPI).—Eight young men and women identified as members of the Jewish Defense League were arrested early today on variety of charges arising from the breaking of a window at the Soviet Intourist travel agency.

Callers to news agencies said the JDL was responsible for the attack, the latest in a number of various Soviet commercial or diplomatic installations in New York City. A police spokesman said the eight approached the Intourist office and pushed the police officer on guard out of the way. Then one of them threw a brick through the window.

EEC Panel Backs Soares

BRUSSELS, March 13 (AP)—The Common Market Executive Commission has given Premier Mario Soares full support for the integration of Portugal into Europe as rapidly as possible.

RAMADA HOTELS

Central Reservation Offices:
Belgium: Brussels 02/336 26 32 France: Paris 046 24 34 Holland: Amsterdam 020 47 29 19
West Germany: Frankfurt 0611 59 09 47
Sweden: Göteborg 031 51 21 00 U.K.: London 01 235 5264, telephone 2146

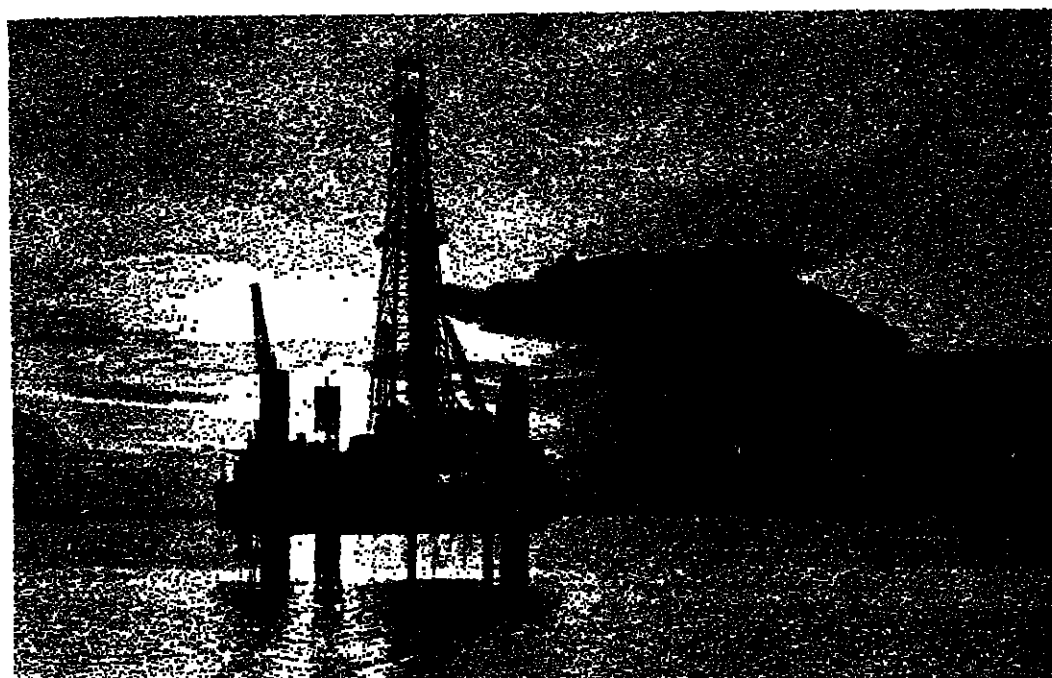
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at New Protests Are Called

Shutto Bars New Elections,
Warns Opposition on Violence

SLAMABAD, Pakistan, March 13 (AP).—Prime Minister Zulfikar Bhutto, in an angry speech tonight, rejected opposition demands for new elections and warned, "this conspiracy against nation will in no way succeed."

aid on Benin
ied to Exiles
UN Report

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 13 (AP).—Most of the some 100 men who attacked the city of Benin in January were mercenaries hired by a white man, a UN report said. The report said the mercenaries were hired by a white man, a UN report said. The report said the mercenaries were hired by a white man, a UN report said.

force of about 100 men attacked the presidential palace in the city of Cotonou Jan. 16, of the attackers and six of the assault force were killed. A member of the assault force was killed and the rest escaped in a helicopter that had brought him to Cotonou.

Benin President Mathieu Kérékou said at the time that "imperialist mercenaries" had attempted to overthrow his Marxist regime. He report said the captured mercenaries were identified as being from the UN mission, composed of agents from Panama, India and Libya, based its findings on documents provided by the Benin government and on the prisoner's testimony. It stressed that it would neither the time nor the place to "investigate further and verify" the testimony and documentation.

The Security Council ordered the investigation Feb. 8 on a complaint by Benin, formerly known as Dahomey.

Moroccan officials have reported that the country was involved in the attack.

Three persons were reported killed in Peshawar, 100 miles west of here, and there were believed to have been several deaths in Karachi during rioting Friday when the opposition Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) organized a daylong general strike. It called the action to protest results of national elections Monday that gave Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's party a strong majority in the National Assembly.

PNA leaders charged that Mr. Bhutto rigged the balloting and demanded that new elections be held under army supervision.

They have called for demonstrations again tomorrow in defiance of the country's emergency laws that prohibit public gatherings without government approval.

Mr. Bhutto, speaking on radio and television, denied the allegations of election fraud and said he would not even consider new elections.

He referred to the rioting and the planned demonstrations and declared, "I will never allow you to take the law in your own hands." The 49-year-old Prime Minister, at times shaking his fist, said all arrangements have been made to meet any eventualities.

He called on the PNA, a coalition of nine opposition parties, to accept defeat and give up its "childish" attitude or choose legal means, such as going to court, to press the case.

The Prime Minister offered to "open a dialogue" with PNA leader Maulana Mahmud and other opposition figures but he said the subject of the general election could not be raised during such talks.

Mr. Mahmud said earlier he would not meet with Mr. Bhutto under any circumstances. "We simply demand his resignation," Mr. Mahmud said at Lahore, 170 miles southeast of Islamabad. The PNA won 36 Assembly seats and Mr. Bhutto's party, 155.

Russia Pledges Aid
For Vietnam's Army

BANGKOK, March 13 (AP).—Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Ustinov has pledged that the Soviet Union would "do its best" to strengthen the combat capacity of the Vietnam Army, the Vietnam News Agency said today.

The Soviet Minister, at a Moscow reception for a Vietnamese military delegation, praised the Vietnamese armed forces for their victory against "the imperialist aggressors and their henchmen." The motive for the Vietnamese visit was not clear.



RIOT CONTROL—Pakistan Army troops forcing rioters in Karachi to lie on roads during protests of elections.

Link Is Seen to Reports of Rebel Attacks

Former King, 3 Relatives Are Reportedly Jailed in Laos

VIENTIANE, Laos, March 13 (AP).—The king and three other members of Laos' fallen royalty have been jailed by the two-year-old Communist government for alleged involvement in rebel activities, official sources said today.

The sources said Savang Vatthana, the 69-year-old king who abdicated in 1975, the former crown prince and two others were arrested yesterday in the old royal capital of Luang Prabang.

The sources said the crown prince had masterminded a rebel attack in the area last week. There were no details on what the others were alleged to have done.

Savang was the last ruler of the 600-year-old Laotian monarchy. He had been generally regarded as opposing the Communists before their take-over but he had not publicly opposed them since. The government made no immediate public announcement of the arrest.

Savang had never enjoyed deep support throughout Laos but it was felt that word of his arrest might stir strong feelings in Luang Prabang and Vientiane.

The Communist Pathet Lao announced Savang's abdication on Dec. 3, 1975. Later it took over the nation's government after the fall of South Vietnam and Cambodia to Communist movements.

Savang was named an adviser to the new Communist government but did not perform even ceremonial functions. Since his abdication he had been living in a private home in Luang Prabang.

The arrests were reported after unconfirmed reports from Luang Prabang said that rebels have been active in the area for the first time since the Communist take-over. Laos is widely considered to have the most active insurgency of the three Indochinese Communist countries. There is opposition among the lowland Lao, who make up about one-half of the country's population, and Meo hill tribes.

Savang was crowned in 1959 and tried to follow a neutral course. A constitutional monarch, he was generally removed from the conflict between the Communists and the U.S.-backed Vientiane government.

Woodcock Delegation
Leaves for Vietnam

By Lee Lescaze

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP).—The presidential commission that left today for Hanoi to ask Vietnam about the 2,550 U.S. servicemen still unaccounted for in Southeast Asia will also visit Laos, the White House announced yesterday.

Approval by the Laotian government was received just hours before the five commission members met for 45 minutes with President Carter, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and others from the State and Defense Departments.

The White House said efforts to extend the trip to Cambodia have so far been unsuccessful. But the United States Auto

Workers president, Leonard Woodcock, who heads the commission, said later that no request to visit Cambodia had yet been made. There is a possibility that the Cambodian ambassador in Hanoi might be contacted, he said.

Mr. Carter told the group he hoped this mission "will lead to complete normalization of relations . . . We have come through the Vietnam war years with a lot of scars, psychological and others, which need to be healed. There remains now, I think, no hatred in the American people."

Jerold Schechter, spokesman for the National Security Council, said the group expected to spend about three days in Hanoi after arriving Wednesday. He said there were no details on whether it would go directly to Vientiane from Hanoi.

Hope for Response
In a statement issued after the meeting Mr. Carter said he hoped "that this step we are taking will meet with a positive response" but "we recognize that information may never be available on many of them." Mr. Woodcock echoed that thought, saying in a statement, "we should not expect the impossible."

The commission will raise the question of missing servicemen in the hope that the Vietnamese will be forthcoming, a U.S. official said. No other specific issues will be brought up by the commission but the members will report to President Carter on any discussions initiated by the Vietnamese.

An encouraging report by the

commission would make it more likely that Mr. Carter might ease the U.S. trade embargo or take other major steps toward establishing normal relations with Vietnam.

The United States has quietly taken steps to indicate its willingness to end the near total estrangement between the two nations.

According to U.S. officials, Washington raised no objection to a UN development program's proposed five-year, \$44-million aid program for Vietnam.

Similarly, the United States did not attempt to block procedural administrative measures in the International Atomic Energy Agency that open the way for Vietnam's membership.

The United States also raised no objection to a recent World Bank mission to Vietnam that will lead to a loan program. The government permitted a recent \$400,000 shipment of rice organized by U.S. humanitarian organizations.

The presidential commission will be following the path marked by the select committee chaired by Rep. G. V. Montgomery, D-Mass., which said a total accounting of missing Americans is impossible. Rep. Montgomery is a member of the commission that left today. The other members are former Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield; former Ambassador to the UN Charles Yost; and Marian Edelman, director of the Children's Defense Fund. State Department officials and five reporters are accompanying them.

There has been unrest recently in the country's 130,000-man force over the government's refusal to pay an extra \$8 (\$9.50) a week which they have demanded for seven months. The police claim that a constable's basic pay

'Pretty Tough Cookies'

Increase of Women Burglars
Is Detected by Scotland Yard

LONDON, March 13 (UPI).—Scotland Yard says that women burglars, some of them "pretty tough cookies," are on the increase in London. A clue is that they are using bottles of perfume as tools to break in with the silver, jewelry and cash.

"What male burglar wants half-filled bottles of perfume?" asked a detective. "Certainly none of the blokes we know."

Scotland Yard's assistant commissioner, Jock Wilson, recently announced record crime figures for London last year and said, "There seems to be greater involvement of girls. They are appearing in man-woman teams in burglary, whereas we never used to see them. This is something we are watching very carefully."

Detectives said that women are increasingly being used on burglaries as decoys and lookouts or to do the break-ins. A small woman can squeeze through a transom or open window that would thwart a male burglar. Then she can unlock the door from inside for her partner. Sometimes she drives the getaway car. Occasionally she burgles on her own.

"It's not just teen-age girls but a surprising number of women as well," Mr. Wilson said. "These women seem to think they have to be part of the team. Sometimes they dominate it."

Tough as Men
In the old days, he said, "a man would never dream of taking a woman out on a job because she was dangerous, would flap too easily or do all sorts of things. Not today. She is as tough as the man. And some are pretty tough cookies."

Mr. Wilson said that burglaries in London increased 9 per cent last year, from 98,141 in 1975 to 106,946. More than half of them involved residences.

He also reported an upsurge of juvenile participation in London crime. Scotland Yard last year arrested as many youngsters between the ages of 10 and 16 for robbery and violent theft as it did persons over 21.

More Men Asked
Mr. Wilson said that police work was being undermined by a shortage of manpower. He said that London's 3,500 detectives had workloads "at the saturation point" and urged the Home Office to give him at least 300 more investigators.

There has been unrest recently in the country's 130,000-man force over the government's refusal to pay an extra \$8 (\$9.50) a week which they have demanded for seven months. The police claim that a constable's basic pay

has now fallen 20 per cent behind the British average pay of \$80 (\$96) a week.

"We cannot keep soaking the men we have or we shall reach the point where work is just not going to be done," Mr. Wilson said. The number of London's detectives has not grown since 1969, he said, "and there has been one hell of a lot of crime since then." It has risen by one-third since 1971.

The number of crimes solved by Scotland Yard last year fell by 4 per cent, with only 23 of every 100 cases being cleared up. It was the worst detection rate since 1970 but, Mr. Wilson said, "We have got to a stage where there is only so much you can handle with so many men."

Scotland Yard's biggest worry remains the increase in robbery and other violent theft, he said. Firearms were used or produced on 767 occasions and guns were involved in 613 other crimes. There was a 30-per-cent increase in the number of firearms, real or imitation, used in assault cases.

Police Chief Retires
LONDON, March 13 (Reuters).—The man regarded by London police as one of their most respected chiefs in this century, Sir Robert Mark, retired yesterday after five years, during which he reformed Scotland Yard, attacked corruption and restored police morale.

Sir Robert, 60, antagonized many with attacks on juries, the judiciary and the ethics of lawyers. He earned the loyalty of his men as a tough and determined policeman.

Sir Robert's successor is 51-year-old David McNee, whose tactics in Glasgow led the underworld there to nickname him "The Hammer."

Swarm of Satellites
Around Uranus Found

PERTH, Australia, March 13 (AP).—Two U.S. astronomers have announced they have discovered a swarm of satellites around the planet Uranus.

Dr. J.L. Elliot of Cornell University and Dr. Robert Mills of Lowell Observatory in Arizona made the announcement. Uranus was previously thought to have only five satellites. Dr. Elliot said the swarm could contain up to 100 satellites, more than any other planet. Mr. Elliot made his observations from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's C-141 flying observatory over the Indian Ocean. Dr. Mills used the Perth Observatory's telescope at Bickley.

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Of Arms and a Man

There will be no significant limitation or reduction of nuclear arms in the world unless a broad majority of Americans accepts the proposition that "superiority" in strategic weaponry is a mirage. If the Soviet leaders do not accept that doctrine, the superpowers will be doomed to a costly and unending arms race in which neither will achieve significant security or advantage. But we shall never know whether the Russians accept it unless Americans do, and proceed to test them in arms-control negotiations.

Paul Warnke, a man especially qualified to teach this doctrine and to test Soviet policy, won his battle for confirmation as President Carter's chief arms-control negotiator last week. But his margin of 58 to 40 in the Senate and the contest that preceded the vote only dramatized a fateful division among Americans about security in the nuclear age. Unless the President quickly gains command of the debate, his policy in this area will suffer the same paralysis that afflicted his predecessors.

Particularly disturbing in the Warnke debate was the evidence that influential Americans were taking sides according to deep-seated attitudes toward world affairs that are relatively immune to factual discussion. Standing with Warnke, for instance, were some who hold a relatively benign view of Soviet intentions, which is not his view and which in any case cannot be reliably demonstrated. Aligned against him were some who cannot accept the idea of a rational—even if aggressive—Soviet leadership, and some who think they perceive a decline of American power, which they more or less intuitively attribute to the Soviet Union's achievement of parity with us in strategic power.

The new Democratic senator from New York, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, opposed Warnke with one of the more extreme and less persuasive renderings of the anti-administration position. Moynihan argued that an alleged decline in America's ideological influence, conventional military strength and total power around the world was a consequence of the nation's revulsion from all forms of power—an attitude that he ascribed to the failure in Vietnam and that he now finds fundamental to the arms-control doctrines of Carter, Kissinger, Vance, Brown—and Warnke.

The essential thesis of the anti-Warnke camp is that more and better nuclear weapons, even if unusable in any conceivable situation, can be turned into hard diplomatic, military and psychological assets, just like conventional military and economic muscle, which can be flexed and used. Therefore, it is argued, there will come a time when the nuclear weapons of one of the superpowers—even if they cannot be safely used for attack—will provide a capacity to dominate the world. Indeed, Moynihan argued that this time is already upon us.

The counterargument that Carter must carry to the country rests on the premise that nuclear weapons are so different from all others that they have created an entirely

new calculus of power. The number and quality of the weapons at any stage are not irrelevant to this calculus, but they alone can never be decisive.

In this nuclear-age doctrine, shared by all recent Democratic and Republican presidents, strategic weapons are held to have only one purpose: to persuade the Soviet Union that there is no conceivable advantage—ever—in a nuclear attack upon the United States or its vital allies. It holds that the American nuclear arsenal must be sufficiently large, flexible and sophisticated to avoid detection or destruction in an attack so that the surviving forces can retaliate with blows that no rational society would deem acceptable.

When seen in this way, nuclear weapons can have no other function. As long as the balance of intimidation holds, they cannot be counted for any other strategic, tactical or diplomatic purpose. As long as the balance holds, they cannot be used. The whole complex of strategic forces either deters attack or it does not; but there is no such thing as "more" or "superior" deterrence, or "less" and "inferior" deterrence.

One benefit of arms limitation talks, even if less than successful, is the continuing education of the two sides in the realities of this nuclear posture. Another obvious benefit is that both powers could save huge sums if they would agree to contain the arms race and eventually to reduce their arsenals. But by far the most pressing reason for regulating the competition is that without restraint technology will one day upset the balance of fear by making nuclear forces detectable and destructible and so encourage one side or the other to feel significantly less vulnerable and thus free to attack.

Some contend that the Soviet Union has already decided to strive for "superiority" in this sense. If they are right, the Russian arms buildup can and must be matched to frustrate that ambition. If they are wrong, then premature American efforts to "match" will only stimulate a vast new Soviet program to "match" us. The best way to determine the truth is to move ahead speedily with the arms limitation talks, to agree upon competitive formulas for restraint and to test Soviet compliance.

Thanks to great strides in technology, compliance can be verified from afar—at the moment. New technology, however, is working against diplomacy, producing weapons whose essential character can be concealed. One such is the Cruise missile that has attracted much current contention. There is, unfortunately, little time to educate ourselves in the nuclear-age logic and in the new technologies. In the interest of agreement, Carter has proposed leaving out complications like the Cruise missile from the next round of talks. That may be good for one meeting with Moscow, but he must hurry to develop a government consensus on all strategic arms and move forcefully to build a public constituency for the tough questions on the arms-control agenda.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Mideast Hop, Step and Jump

The diplomacy of the Middle East has been frozen for a decade around a procedural issue of great consequence. The Arabs have said that they can never end the state of war with Israel as long as their territory remained in enemy hands. The Israelis have said that they cannot contemplate withdrawal without the sure promise of peace. The Arabs have refused to speak of peace because in granting it they would lose their only bargaining chip. The Israelis have refused phased withdrawals because they saw no way that they could be paid in phased peace.

President Carter has now cut through this tangle with a shrewd and prudent formula for negotiations. He proposes an opening round of talks in Geneva later this year to commit both sides to the distant goal of Israeli withdrawal from virtually all territories occupied since 1967 and Arab acceptance of true peace, with open borders, trade and diplomatic recognition. The President would then invite the parties to a series of gradual steps of withdrawal and cumulative acts of peace, paired at intervals of two years, four years, eight years and more.

Thus would end the barren controversy about the merits of a "comprehensive" settlement versus "step-by-step" negotiation. Thus would end also the complaints of both sides that neither knew the ultimate intentions of the other.

Although Prime Minister Rabin left Washington wondering why the President felt compelled to inject this American formula into the preparatory diplomacy—and into the current Israeli election campaign—Mr. Carter did exactly what needed to be done to enhance American influence in the bargaining process. Anything less than

almost total withdrawal and total peace would offer insufficient incentive to the rival negotiators. Anything more specific about the nature and timing of interim agreements would have smacked of the dreaded "imposition" of terms.

Mr. Rabin returns to his electorate to boast that the United States has finally accepted the Israeli definition of the peace that must be envisioned in the talks. He is already running on a platform that portrays Israel at peak military strength. This should help him to achieve a mandate to pursue the negotiations after the voting in May.

The Arab leaders who will follow him to Washington in the next two months will be asked in turn to take comfort from the American commitment to the 1967 Israeli frontiers, with only minor adjustments. If they insist, as President Sadat of Egypt has insisted, that total peace must be delayed to future generations, the Carter formula can be stretched accordingly; it would allow phased Israeli withdrawals while still leaving some Israeli forces to man "defense lines" in Arab territory.

If the Carter formula is not recognized eventually as the essential framework for negotiations, there would be little point in talking. The President has only taken the irreducible long-range requirements of each side and linked them for simultaneous ratification. Dozens of smaller steps will then be possible over the years in the name of moving toward the proclaimed goals. Each will require great effort, good luck and more private American prodding, but none was likely if the American purpose had remained a secret.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 14, 1902

PARIS—Mr. Maurice de Lobel, son of Mr. Louis de Lobel, has just returned here from the Arctic Ocean, where he has been taking soundings and surveying in view of the construction of a submarine tunnel for the Trans-Alaska-Siberian Railway proposed by his father. The younger Mr. de Lobel has explored the whole Siberian coast and was most kindly treated by the Choukchei, an Eskimo tribe.

Fifty Years Ago

March 14, 1927

NEW YORK—Assurance that the American Federation of Labor will support in every possible legitimate way those elements in Russia which are striving to free the country from Bolshevism, as they rid her of Tsarism, was given to Alexander Kerevsky, ousted White leader of the first Russian revolution, by Mr. William Green, president of the Federation at a recent meeting for the creation of free labor movements.



U.S. Reform: Is There Madness in the Method?

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—There seems to be a certain joyful, disorderly confusion in the Carter administration's incoherent diplomacy and we cannot exactly blame our foreign friends and adversaries if they are bewildered by some things the United States says and does.

After all, Baron Jacob, the Bulgarian minister, a character in Henry James's "Democracy," published more than a century ago, remarks in cynical despair: "You Americans believe yourselves to be exempted from the operation of general laws."

There is an impressive urge to reform in Washington which is especially appealing in the wake of Watergate and other scandals. It is also an instinct that has always attracted the American mind, influenced both by Puritan traditions and a distaste for the harsh outer world from which our ancestors fled.

Nevertheless, while reform is great, both for moral philosophy and political popularity, we can't embark on a campaign to clean up the entire world all at once. You don't produce the greening of the globe by banning Concorde from New York and the purification of mankind by a daylong course in human rights lectures.

In fact there is danger that in our hurry to improve everyone we may be unwittingly rushing into a strange form of moral neo-isolationism in which the striving for decency, according to our own particular lights, may be counterproductive. It could result in dividing us from allies and irritating dangerous adversaries to the point where crisis is engendered.

Some Examples

Our national defense and energy programs seem to be emerging in a coherent, sensible way but there is a good loss to be said in favor of current foreign policy initiatives as of this early moment. One can cite a few examples:

It has been senseless not to seek a quiet negotiation between the White House, the governor of New York State and the mayor of New York City to explore possibilities of arranging a limited, compromise arrangement involving the few Concorde supersonic jets Britain and France hope to fly to our largest metropolis in order to avoid going broke on a costly enterprise.

It might easily have been stipulated that even if the plane perhaps barely exceeds existing noise limits, it could make the flight according to present rigidly limited numbers and that new noise restrictions would not be made retroactive. It is time to ease the temper of frenzied France where an exultant former foreign minister calls for withdrawal from the North Atlantic alliance if Concorde is banned.

And now there is considerable worry that some of Europe's most advanced nuclear facilities may have to close because supplies of enriched American uranium for West German research and prototype reactors are being restricted. Moreover, we hampered Brazil's nuclear program before truly consulting its government on its plans.

Carter stated March 7 that we favored "defensible borders" for Israel. This differs strangely—as both Israelis and Arabs admit—from previously expressed assurances favoring "secure and recognized" frontiers.

The question of human rights is the most ticklish. We have pounded the Russians and their allies on this but then withdrew a proposal before the United Nations Human Rights Commission that Moscow be asked for information. There is an odd parallel silence concerning possible violations in other Communist lands such as China, Vietnam or Cambodia.

Exceptions

We exempt South Korea from criticism because it is of strategic value to us but other strategic friends practice authoritarianism (Iran or the Philippines, for example). Still others have customs an ordinary American might find peculiar—for example the Saudi Arabian habit of allowing any

man four wives or amputation for thievery. But nobody can say these are "immoral" just because they are strange to us.

It is really necessary for Ambassador Young to state that we "would have civil war at home" if the United States helped South

Africa in a war not yet foreseeable? Should our delegation to the Geneva human rights meeting apologize for the "not decisive" U.S. role in Chile's coup? And then not mention Cambodia? Washington, seemingly baffled on the Chile mea culpa.

U.S. Immigration Policy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The Carter administration is now beginning a really serious reappraisal of U.S. immigration policy, with special attention on how to handle the illegal aliens who now outnumber the unemployed in this country.

It is almost a generation since the last fundamental revision of immigration policy took place here and, judging from the revisions now under discussion within the government, this one will be at least as controversial as the heated immigration battles of the past. The new elements include the following:

Some kind of amnesty for illegal aliens now in the United States—certainly for noncriminal and productive aliens. Just how far this should go is now being worked out in the Justice, Labor and State Departments, with the beginnings of consultation with the appropriate committees of the Congress.

Replacement of the present Social Security cards, which are being counterfeited by or on behalf of many illegal aliens, with noncounterfeitable plastic cards such as are now being used in commercial transactions and even to withdraw money from banks in off-hours.

New legislation to impose legal penalties on employers who hire illegal aliens after any amnesty and secure identification systems have been established.

Finally, a redefinition of immigration quotas with more emphasis on applicants who can contribute to the special needs of the U.S. economy, and therefore can be more easily absorbed.

Our guiding principle," Secretary of Labor F. Ray Marshall said in an interview here the other day, "is that we recognize the complexity of this issue and the legitimate concerns of the undocumented aliens already here, the governments and the employers. . . . The immediate

problem is to stabilize a situation that is getting out of hand and then establish a fair system of control."

Secretary Marshall recognized there would be a great deal of opposition from employers who have legitimate and special needs for labor; from citizens concerned with civil liberties who worry about identity cards being used to invade personal privacy, and, on the other hand, by people who think the problem can be solved simply by rounding up the illegals and shipping them back home.

"I think there's no question," Secretary Marshall said, "that we have to have some kind of amnesty. Those who've been here and performed satisfactorily for a period of time should be given all the legal rights of a person under the Constitution, and the right to prepare for citizenship. And we have to establish some penalty on employers who hire illegals. If you don't do that, you're back trying to police a 2,000-mile border and you can't do it effectively. But you can't punish employers for hiring illegals if they have no secure way to tell who is illegal and who is legal, which brings you to the problem of making the Social Security cards really secure."

This identity-card problem comes up here precisely when Washington, for other reasons, is increasingly concerned about the computerization of American society. The proposals for the instantaneous exchange of information between state and local police forces with the FBI; the computerized transfer of bank funds and the availability to prosecutors, congressional committees and the CIA of private information about the movements, purchases, loans, etc., of individuals who are merely suspected of wrongdoing.

"This is a legitimate concern," Marshall said. "We don't want to

single out the aliens for special identification, but make it uniform. In a noncounterfeitable Social Security card. The technology of cards these days has changed dramatically, with credit cards and cards to open gates, etc. I believe the thing can be done fairly and effectively. No policeman would have the right to stop you on the street and ask to see your card, because you don't have to have a card to be here; you have to have a card to work."

A Study

Marshall made a study of this problem in the citrus industry of south Texas while he was labor economist and professor at the University of Texas specializing in the problems of disadvantaged workers. When he asked the employers why they were hiring Mexicans to pick the fruit when many locals were out of work, they replied that many Americans preferred to live on food stamps. Marshall agrees that this happens but that it is not general. He also told Marshall: "The Mexicans work hard and saved. We have to compete with them all our lives. They're here for a short time, young, the economic needs are less and different from ours. We don't want to have to compete with people who work hard and saved."

The secretary of labor said he thought the United States could do more to help Mexico develop its industrial and agricultural production so as to provide more jobs in Mexico but, he added, it was not in Mexico's or in our interest to ignore this growing problem and allow Mexico to export its unemployment to the United States.

This economic and human dilemma has been studied endlessly for many years, he concluded. It was one of the first things he had discussed with President Carter before being nominated. The problem now was to work out with the Congress and all concerned groups a policy that takes into account the conflicting interests and removes the fear of some sudden draconian expulsion of illegals. Then he felt it would be possible to develop a system that could enable the United States to determine its own legal immigration over the long run, rather than having it settled by illegal action from abroad.

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Letters

U.S. Role in Africa

David S. Broder (DET., Feb. 21) asks when the United States assumes its "moral and historical responsibility" for the future of southern Africa.

Nobody can state a single date, but a convenient starting point might be the collection of South African gold by the cruiser-lease for transportation to Port Knox on British account in exchange for some barely seaworthy World War I destroyers and a large number of 30-caliber rifles for which the British only had 300 ammunition. This probably history's greatest horse-trade, was dignified at the time by the name of "Lend-Lease" and started the process of financial ruin which broke up the British Empire.

Constant U.S. sniping at the "colonialist" powers and support of "liberation" movements in Africa and elsewhere continued the process. One might recall the machinations of a certain Mr. Manning, whose verbal attacks contributed so much to the celebrated "wind of change" in Africa. The insistence that colonialism must be replaced, irrespective of whether the replacement was Communism, straight tribal despotism or just plain chaos and regardless of the murder, rape and everything else involved has been and still is a major plank in U.S. moral platforms and is in itself sufficient answer to Mr. Broder.

U.S. moral-reforming zeal has played a major part in bringing

about the miserable situation in which much of Africa now finds itself. Lend-Lease, the Suna finds in the back and other innumerable operations that weakened Britain and other colonial powers have been the instruments.

"So neither Mr. Broder nor anyone else has any right to be surprised if the United States is expected to play its full part in clearing up the mess."

A.D. SIMONS,
Pasey, Switzerland.

Jerusalem Solution

C.L. Sulzberger (DET., March 2) supports the "Islamic Vatican City" idea as part of a compromise on the Jerusalem problem. Even better than Rome, to quote Kissinger. The eradication, timely, of Jerusalem's Jewish character of some 3,000 years is a worthy infamy in line with the UN's 1975 resolution branding Zionism as racism. Jerusalem is foremost the eternal capital of Jewry, the site of the two Temples, the spiritual center of Judaism and the seat of Israel's government.

Compromises work only when opposing claims are in a sense, equal. Jews might live in Rome but the Catholicism of the Vatican within a Catholic country is indisputable. Arabs might live in Jerusalem, true, but to demand a second Mecca is an insufferable augmentation which cannot be justified even for the sake of a Middle East peace.

Y. MEDAD,
London.

Africa:

Gap in U.S.

Priorities

By Stephen Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON.—There is a thread perceptible in Ambassador Andrew Young's running comments on American policy toward Africa. It is quite simply that the danger to which the United States ought to respond is less Communism than racism, by which he means chiefly the power of the white minority in South Africa.

Young advanced this theme in its boldest form in an interview with CBS in January. "Most colored peoples of the world are not afraid of Communism," he said. "Maybe that's wrong, but Communism has never been a threat to me. I have no love for Communism. I could never be a Communist. I could never support that system of government. But it's never been a threat. Racism has always been a threat—and that has been the enemy of all my life, and everything I know about life."

Presumably Jimmy Carter was familiar with this idea before he took Young into his administration as ambassador to the United Nations. Presumably he understood that, when you start admitting blacks as blacks to the council of foreign policy, and not just passing them to our embassies in South Africa, you introduce a set of foreign policy priorities that have not been in the white mainstream, even the liberal white mainstream.

Certainly Young has been consistent in elaborating his theme so far. Again this week, for instance, he downgraded the importance of Soviet-Cuban military operations in southern Africa saying that "there isn't a rebel group that won't turn to the U.S." for economic dealings "one it's in power."

A certain attention has been drawn to statements like these because of their remoteness from what is otherwise considered to be official U.S. government policy but what concerns me more here are some of the assumptions behind his views.

The principal assumptions at that it matters greatly to the United States that it be seen to back Africa to be working against white power in South Africa; that the United States, a predominantly white nation, in fact possesses the will to adopt such a policy; and that the United States has the power to help a ghastly black majority wage war without undue violence and in a reasonably short order—say, 10 years.

Are Young's warnings of a peril if we lag, and his assurances of effectiveness if we lead the exaggerations of the speed pleader or the cool insights of a prudent man?

I'm not sure. As long as Young is going to keep offering his individual views, he would serve all by making his case more explicitly and systematically. For would be very wrong, not to be: unfeasible; to cranking for a sake; political and economic push to Africa—Young even sees a role starting out with Rhodesia, for example, for American troops without first developing an effective activist assumptions.

It is so that some of the best of our specialists approach Africa. Young does, Helen Kitchen, for instance, editor of the Africa World Press, writes: "To be of retaliation against Moscow, Peking or Havana for responsible to invitations to support deep political, social or economic needs in Africa may serve a geopolitical purpose (that is, it is for me to say), but in Africa, we are elevating Russians, Chinese, Cubans to a higher stature. It is not a good idea to do this."

Of all our Angola misadventures, the one that has been more crucial than the failure to recognize that Africans have been more experienced with racism than with Communism, and in African eyes, the intervention in South Africa in a black's war can be crisis is of a different order than that of the Soviet Union, the Cuba.

The notion that the Russian has far from being our African ally, the very, may be our African ally, makes sense, of course. The struggle against the power of South Africa, some dominate our approach to the continent.

Is that in the cards? There is an evident gap between the priorities of many American blacks and Africanists on the one hand, and the premises of key planners on the other. One of the narrowing of that gap, as it comes some explicit, honest, the shape of our African policy, is to an extent, a first-order, query—the relationship of races at home.

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Romania's Quake Reveals the Disadvantages of Letting Nicolae Do It

By Murray Seeger

BUCHAREST—Within moments after the earthquake struck Romania a little over a week ago, jet fighters of the country's air force scrambled into the air.

Telegrams calling out army reservists were sent from Bucharest, arriving in some northern cities outside the immediate shock zone within three hours after the impact of the tremor. The regular army went into a "state alarm" and tanks were seen in some areas of Bucharest.

"The first thing I thought of was that we had been bombed, or invaded," a young Bucharest resident said. "I went out on my balcony and I heard airplanes. That seemed to confirm it but later I found out they were our airplanes."

Electrical service in central Bucharest was knocked out for three hours. When the power returned, Bucharest radio was playing classical music. The station was off the air for 90 minutes.

It was not until more than four hours after the quake had struck, according to Western monitors, that Bucharest radio told its audience of the disaster. That was an hour after Radio Free Europe, broadcasting from Munich in Romania, had given the news.

The sequence of events following the tremor displayed a great deal about the political structure of Romania, its overwhelming dependence on its President and Communist party chief, Nicolae

Ceausescu, and its position in world politics.

According to many witnesses, Bucharest and Western, the immediate reaction to the quake was to put the military on alert, first against the possibility of an external invasion and then for any possible internal panic.

There was a period of confusion and uncertainty until officials understood what had happened and got in touch with Mr. Ceausescu, who was on an official visit to Nigeria. The official Romanian news agency, Agerpres, was silent during the night. Then, before dawn on the next morning, an official state of emergency was declared in the President's name and the country of 21.5 million was mobilized to cope with the disaster.

All police were called out as well as the Patriotic Front, a paramilitary reserve which appeared on the streets wearing uniforms and berets. All doctors and nurses were ordered to hospitals and clinics and workers were directed to start repairing damaged public utilities and to assure the delivery of essential services including food supplies. Communist party members were ordered to help the police and army maintain order.

'Historic Meeting'

Mr. Ceausescu, meanwhile, canceled what had been described as a "historic meeting" with King Juan Carlos of Spain scheduled for the weekend on Mallorca and returned to Bucharest.

In the six-page Sunday edition of the official party newspaper, *Scinteia*, Romanians saw six photographs of the man who is officially called "The Leader" and sometimes "The Conductor" inspecting his badly damaged capital.

The page showing his activities in Bucharest referred to him as "Comrade" Ceausescu, denoting his party role. On the facing page, the newspaper printed its seventh photo of the leader along with a copy of the communiqué from his Nigerian visit. There, Mr. Ceausescu was called "President," showing that his trip to Lagos had been a government mission.

Now 59 and the youngest leader in the European Communist world, Mr. Ceausescu has held both titles since December, 1967. He became party chief in March, 1965. In those 12 years, Mr. Ceausescu has consolidated his power internally to a degree comparable only to that held by his neighbor to the south, Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria.

Thorn to Moscow

But while Mr. Zhivkov is generally considered to be Moscow's closest ally in Eastern Europe, Mr. Ceausescu's is a thorn for the Soviet party's Politburo. While maintaining membership in the Moscow-dominated Comecon trading group and the military Warsaw Pact, Romania's foreign policy has been to gain recognition as an independent, nonaligned nation.

Thus, Mr. Ceausescu maintains close relations with President Tito of Yugoslavia, the leader who

started the postwar trend toward national Communism and encouraged the development of what has recently been dubbed "Bureaucratic Socialism." Romania also has supported the Eurocommunists and tried to evenly balance its official relations with the Soviet Union and China.

At the same time, Romania has joined the capitalist World Bank and International Monetary Fund, tried unsuccessfully to join the World Conference of Nonaligned Nations and sought a leadership role among the Third World nations.

Romania is the only Communist country to maintain diplomatic relations with Israel and it further defied Moscow to accept the terms of the 1974 U.S. Trade Act guaranteeing the right of emigration for a limited number of its citizens in return for obtaining favored trade status with Washington.

Donated Limousine

Perhaps the best recent illustration of Mr. Ceausescu's effort to establish a universal base of international relations came from Spain. Not only did the Communist President plan an official call on the Spanish King but in the same week he also gave an armored 1968 Cadillac limousine to Santiago Carrillo, leader of the Spanish Communist party, which is trying to gain legal status.

The effects of the Bucharest quake could be detected in the response various countries expressed to the first news of the earthquake.

Romania's southern neighbors—Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Greece—which have participated in Balkan regional meetings with the Bucharest government, all offered help, as did Israel. So did Austria and Switzerland.

The cable of sympathy from President Carter, printed in the Sunday newspaper, said Washington "stands ready to extend emergency assistance to ease the suffering of those who were injured or made homeless by this tragic event."

Soviet Sympathy

By contrast, the message from Moscow, signed by the three top Kremlin leaders, offered only "sincere sympathies and wishes for the speediest liquidation of the aftermath of this calamity."

While his independent policy has broad support, Mr. Ceausescu cannot be called popular among Romanians. His strong efforts to take control of the disaster relief work and the visits he made to the earthquake zones were apparently intended to generate more public support as well as to show he was fully in charge, as usual.

The propaganda organs, after their initial silence and confusion in providing details about the disaster, turned out a stream of positive stories. Although Agerpres could not provide reliable casualty figures, it reported virtually every case of a survivor being rescued.

Mr. Ceausescu was credited with personally helping to rescue a survivor. What was not reported, however, was that a woman

pedestrian was killed by one of the cars in the President's speeding cavalcade.

Bucharest radio has announced that homeless quake victims would get 10-day vacations and free new apartments with furniture, dishes and clothing.

Goals Promised

The President followed that with a promise that the disaster would not prevent the country from achieving the goals of its current five-year plan and said that damage to the country was estimated at almost 2 per cent of the nation's total income for last year.

But Mr. Ceausescu also had to announce the bad news—Romanians, who already have the lowest standards of living in the Comecon trading bloc, would have to wait another year to reduce their work week from six to five days.

Many experts believe there will be worse in store since many Romanians "volunteer" to work a seventh day each week in order for the country to achieve its ambitious economic targets.

"We shall overcome all our difficulties in the economic and social plan," Mr. Ceausescu said. "We would be grateful if everybody could give us credits on advantageous terms, including, of course, the United States."

The manner in which other countries respond to Romania's needs could influence its ability to steer a political course even more independent from Moscow.

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President Nicolae Ceausescu at news conference.

Slain Allende Aide's Diary Gives Details on Looming Coup

By Marilee Simons

MEXICO CITY (UPI)—Just after midnight on Sept. 11, 1973, Chilean Gen. Carlos Prats and his aide, Gen. Roberto Salas, were in a Buenos Aires hotel when a powerful explosion occurred almost exactly at the same time.

At the time, their murder—precisely which occurred almost exactly at the same time—was the most significant killing after the Chilean coup, in which Allende was almost lost in Argentina's widespread violence.

Nonetheless, it may have been the most significant killing after the Chilean coup, in which Allende was almost lost in Argentina's widespread violence.

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bassy officials, who were the first to enter the murdered couple's apartment.

At the publishing house here a spokesman said he understood that the diary had been smuggled out of Chile. But he said he could say no more at the "explicit request of the person who placed it in our hands."

"We have no doubt about its authenticity, though," he added. What this critical account brings to the events in Chile is the unique perspective of a thoughtful, accomplished military man who was able to operate in and between the military and political worlds.

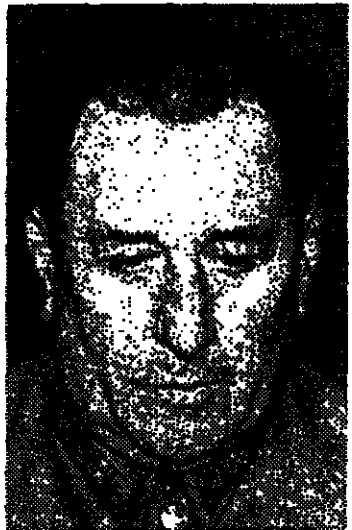
The diary begins in February, 1973, when Gen. Prats is "overwhelmed" by the problems of the Interior Ministry and cabinet and his duties as army commander. The entries primarily rely on first-hand experiences and observations. Sometimes he stops to analyze the turmoil in his society; at other times he offers interesting political insights by recording his conversations with Allende.

On Equal Footing

Commander in chief of the Chilean Army and, at one time, another during the three Allende years, Gen. Prats was the one young military man who could have challenged the junta members on their own ground while also enjoying the support of many Chilean people. In fact, he was hoping that he would be the next president of Chile.

The 137-page paperback—called "A Life Within the Law"—has been published anonymously and offers no photographs of the man, but it is a deal with the inevitable questions of authenticity. Friends of Gen. Prats say he was working on the book on recent events in Chile and that the armed forces' role. But more crucially, no one knew of the book's existence.

When the text is to be taken as the author's word, the diary was not an aide-memoire to his writing. The book manuscript disappeared immediately after his death; intimate friends of the Pratses say it was probably kept by Chilean Em-



Gen. Carlos Prats

dated from the United States, although we know of Kissinger's private meeting in Chicago two weeks after the Unidad Popular (Allende's leftist coalition) won the elections." At that meeting, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said that the United States would not accept the possibility of a Communist government in Chile, Gen. Prats writes.

Perhaps most interesting are his observations about Chile's armed forces, in which he spent his life, describing them as "my own children."

"I believe that neither President Allende nor the government parties know how profound the North American influence is in our armed forces, and especially in the mentality of the Chilean military man," he says, calling it an "influence without counterweight that I wanted to limit or at least balance."

He was convinced that Chile's military, inevitably becoming politicized, ought to understand the country's social realities and participate in the tasks of developing it. He told Allende that officers should be sent to Europe, Africa and Asia—not to copy them but to understand that the world does not begin and end with the schools of the Pentagon.

Another point was his virtual obsession with the "destructive tactics" of Eduardo Frei, Chile's Christian Democratic president from 1964 to 1970. More than Allende, whom Gen. Prats saw as well-intentioned but unable to control his own parties, he considered Mr. Frei responsible for the coup. Mr. Frei was using the military to get back into power himself, Gen. Prats said, and when he had gone to plead with the former president for peace and reconciliation with

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But in the School of the Americas and other Pentagon organizations, he writes, Chilean officers learned instead to respond "to the stereotypes and reflexes of those courses."

"While thinking that they were liberating the nation from the enemy within," Gen. Prats wrote, "they have committed a crime that can be explained only in terms of their ingenueness, ignorance and political shortsightedness."

Just as Dangerous

Proof of the "simplicity" of Chilean military thinking, he said in an interview after the coup, was that "our military intelligence exclusively investigated activities and terrorism of the left, while the right was just as dangerous and stockpiling more arms."

Appraising the diary against the background of conversations with Gen. Prats after the coup in his Buenos Aires exile, it is consistent with many of the ideas and opinions he expressed. But some topics do not appear in the text—which seems surprising, judging by the intensity with which he discussed them at the time.

One such topic is the alleged U.S. military role in the months leading up to the coup. He admitted that he did not know all the details but he based on the fact that "coordination and preparation for the coup" had taken place in the port of Valparaíso, where high Chilean Navy officials "plotted directly with representatives at the U.S. naval station."

'Destructive Tactics'

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Allende, Mr. Frei had been "arrogant and insulting."

Gen. Augusto Pinochet, a man no one knew all his life, who led the coup and became President of Chile, leaves him dumbfounded. Gen. Prats had believed him to be a loyal constitutionalist and repeated this to Allende as Gen. Pinochet succeeded him.

As time passes, Gen. Prats writes, Gen. Pinochet proves to be "a villain of limited capacity and unlimited ambition" who spent a lifetime "being servile and crawling, waiting for the moment to commit a cowardly crime."

Then there are the passages in which he describes the humiliations and deaths of his comrades-in-arms and deplores the destruction caused by men he knew well, who have "demolished, violated, soiled everything" and "turned the word 'Chile' into a curse before the world."

The car in which Gen. Prats and his wife died in an explosion in Buenos Aires.

The Lawmakers Begin to Intervene

Work on Genetic Modification Gathers Speed Despite Doubts

By Victor Cohn

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A Washington Post survey shows that such research—which involves the separation and recombination of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), the genetic material that determines an organism's characteristics—is moving ahead at 80 U.S. universities and research centers and at least nine private companies.

And the work is advancing rapidly.

In what could be the world's first practical application of the new technology, a University of Washington scientist has just created a vaccine to attack a major swine and cattle disease.

A University of California biologist is trying to make synthetic insulin.

The National Science Foundation will sponsor a conference this month to begin exploring ways to make plant genes manufacture their own nitrogen fertilizer from the air.

In addition to these efforts, perhaps 300 others are going on in the United States alone.

Biologists are doing the gene-splicing to learn how DNA gives living things all their hereditary traits. They want to learn to apply the techniques to make new biological products, like drugs and vaccines.

Growing Debate

There has been a growing debate over the research's safety. Some scientists charge that researchers are tampering with evolution by creating new, man-made genes and new forms of life that might cause an unexpected and heretofore unknown disease, and possibly death.

The City Council in Cambridge, Mass., last month put some restrictions on such work at two of the proudest and traditionally most independent U.S. universities, Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Other cities and states are considering such laws—the California Health Department last week proposed such a bill—and demands are growing for congressional action.

Rep. Olin Teague, D-Texas, chairman of the House Science and Technology subcommittee, characterized the debate as "a serious and important matter which involves the freedom of



The car in which Gen. Prats and his wife died in an explosion in Buenos Aires.

The Lawmakers Begin to Intervene

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Ready for Trial

He said in an interview that his group has not just one, but a set of related substances ready for trial against scours—a severe, often fatal diarrhea of young pigs and cattle.

This is one of U.S. agriculture's costliest diseases. But the same gene-manipulating technology also might be used to make vaccines against human diseases, Dr. Falkow added.

His potential vaccines consist of modified or re-engineered strains of E. Coli, the bacteria that cause the animal illness. Other E. Coli strains cause human diarrhea and dysentery, including much "traveler's diarrhea."

"A great deal of testing of our strains still has to be done in the laboratory, then in experimental animals, then on farms," Dr. Falkow said. Veterinary scientists at another still undisclosed university have applied to the National Institutes of Health for clearance to do the tests according to the institute's nine-month-old recombinant-DNA safety guidelines.

"But the idea looks good," Dr. Falkow said.

The "idea" is essentially a simplification of the idea behind the entire recombinant-DNA revolution: Using various chemicals and DNA bits as "scissors" and "carriers" to snip away important DNA sections and make new DNA combinations to create, in effect, a new gene.

Dr. Falkow is an E. Coli expert. He and his coworkers first identified and isolated the E. Coli gene that makes the poison or enterotoxin that causes E. Coli diarrhea.

Using the new technology, he explains, "we deleted or took out a little piece" of the swine and cattle disease gene. "And now, the gene would still produce a protein that would elicit an anti-

body response"—to protect the animal against the disease—but it would, in itself, no longer be disease-producing or toxic. "This makes it a vaccine. We've now made a whole series of such deletions, so various vaccines can be tried."

Dr. Herbert Boyer of the University of California at San Francisco is trying to synthesize the insulin gene, so it can be produced in such a bacteria "factory." He and Dr. Stanley Cohen of Stanford University developed much of the new technology and the two schools are seeking a patent on what they believe could be wide commercial applications.

Seven major drug companies—Hoffman-La Roche, Upjohn, Eli Lilly, SmithKline, Merck, Abbott and Miles Laboratories—have started or plan experiments. The trouble with all these experiments, scientists object, is that they produce new

life forms with unpredictable characteristics.

"What we're talking about are potential dangers, hypothetical dangers that have never happened," says Dr. Cohen. Most biologists seem to agree.

Last June, the NIH issued its guidelines to govern all scientists getting federal funds. All their work must be done within "Physical containment" ranging from P1, standard lab safety measures, up to P4, meaning airtight, protective clothes and sterilization of all wastes. These conditions are so stringent that there are no certified P4 facilities yet, although there will be some soon.

"Biological containment," meaning many researchers must also use weak laboratory strains of E. Coli that have been further altered genetically to make it even less likely they could survive outside the laboratory.

U.S. Experts Doubt Oil Spills Harm Environment for Long

By Margot Homblower

NEW ORLEANS (UPI)—Offshore oil pollution is a nuisance but there is not much hard evidence that spills have any long-term effect on marine or plant life, oil spill experts here said.

Nor is oil pollution a human health hazard, as far as scientists have been able to determine, representatives of industry, science and the Environmental Protection Agency said at a conference on oil spills.

"I've never heard of a permanently crippled environment because of an oil spill," said Kenneth Bighan, the EPA's chief oil spill expert. But the EPA is sponsoring expensive research because, he said, "we don't know the full effect of oil on the environment and, so long as there's any doubt, the public is concerned."

Science may never provide an absolute answer. But as more than a dozen papers presented here this week show, evidence is mounting in government, industry and university research that nature is absorbing oil spills with little trauma.

In February of last year, a large spill at the mouth of the Potomac River, spilling 250,000 gallons of oil into Chesapeake Bay. Beaches and marshes were fouled, thousands of birds were killed and U.S. officials predicted dire consequences for the area's shellfish industry.

However, after a six-week cleanup, the beaches were virtually free of oil. In a few months the marsh grass had grown back thicker than before. And, after an eight-month study, the Virginia Institute of Marine Science found no effects on mussels and oysters.

The case of the Chesapeake Bay spill, reported at a conference of oil-spill experts here, is not unusual. Despite public outcry over a rash of recent tanker accidents, the danger of oil spills appears to have been exaggerated.

When James Butler, a Harvard chemistry professor, started oil pollution research six years ago, he recalled, "Jacques Cousteau [the undersea explorer] was saying that the oceans were dying and I was fairly alarmed. But the longer I've been in the business, the less true that seems to be."

Prof. Butler studied tar lumps from oil tanker discharges in the central Atlantic and found no discernible effect on ocean plants or animals. Other scientists, under contract from the American Petroleum Institute, an industry group, compared marine organisms on Bermuda's tar-polluted beaches and clean beaches, and found virtually no difference in population or reproduction, according to a paper presented here.

The Salt of the Earth May Make Room for Oil in U.S.

By Nicholas C. Chriss

TERRELL, Texas—The hilly terrain around this tiny sea-salt town is bleak and wild, inhabited by ducks, cranes and a small herd of cows. The only thing that is the surf pounding the American shoreline.

The few visitors are local hunters who litter the ground with empty beer cans and broken glass. The surf is the only thing that is the surf pounding the American shoreline.

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The program is being administered by the Federal Energy Administration and there is some doubt that the deadlines, particularly the one for December of this year, will be met.

The oil-storage cavities will be formed by drilling wells through cap rock and into the salt dome, and then dissolving the salt with fresh water, a process called leaching. Normally it requires seven barrels of fresh water to dissolve enough salt for a barrel of storage space.

Varying Size

Into the resulting cavity, which is deep and cylindrical shaped, the crude oil is pumped. The oil forms a blanket on the surface of the brine, forces it down into the sump area of the cavity, then up and out of the dome through an outlet pipe. The brine can then be pumped out to sea, stored in a pit or sold to a private chemical firm.

By William Ellington

A good part of these funds are invested in gilt-edge U.K. bonds, but with British bond prices setting new highs since 1973, some observers expect further taking to set in, with the result that a reflow to the Euro-and market could develop.

Another consideration making the outlook for the eurobond market seem bleak is that continuing problems for the pound and issues are now more numerous than they were a few years ago.

While the 7-year notes and 10-year bonds do not have any early-retirement features, the 15-year bonds provide a purchase fund which will provide certain amounts each year retiring the market price is below par. If fully exercised, the purchase fund will reduce the average life of the outstanding bonds to about 10.4 years.

The coupon rates for both the EIB and ESCF offerings are

significantly above coupon rates set for these Common Market institutions earlier in the year. For instance, a \$50-million, 5-year ECSC issue was floated early in February with a 7.26-percent coupon rate. However, that rate was priced at 89 so that the yield to maturity was raised to 7.5 per cent.

By Thomas E. Mullaney

The administration, of course, has recognized the need for action on the tax front, both in its current proposal for the tax reduction and in the standard tax deduction as well as in its plan for tax reform in September. It has also sought to place a cap on soaring medical costs. But it continues on a course of increasing government spending and stimulus that bears the seeds of higher inflation and it, along with Congress, seems to be embarking on a path of increased farm supports and other farm policies that could also lead to higher prices for the consumer.

stable at best after a peak in 1973 as their own costs for feed, fertilizer, equipment and personal goods have increased substantially.

Citibank recently noted that farm income for last year and 1975 was \$23 billion to \$24 billion, compared with the record of nearly \$30 billion in 1973. The Agriculture Department has estimated that this year's income

Farm prices have recently turned up and may be headed higher because of the drought and other conditions. Of course, production may also be affected by unfavorable weather conditions, preventing much improvement in farm income. However, it is too early to tell how severely this year's crops will be limited, if they are. It will depend largely on the amount of soaking rains that develop in the drought areas of the Great Plains and the West during the period between March 21 and April 15, the peak planting period for spring crops and the maturing time for winter wheat.

NEW YORK, March 13 (NYT).—Inflation jitters rattled the stock market last week, but sugar-related issues experienced a burst of interest after the market went through a lull on the eve of a holiday.

ing after the government proposed a ban on the use of saccharin in foods and beverages. These stocks had declined in anticipation of government's action and then rebounded when the news was disseminated.

Meanwhile, International Business Machines moved up in price, following the termination of the company's tender offer to buy up to 10 million shares at \$280 each.

As for the Dow Jones Industrial average, it was a downward-spiraling week. The blue-chip Dow slipped 5.4 points during the week to close Friday at \$47.72, after running ahead more than 20 points in previous week.

Thursday proved a buoyant session for sugar-related stocks in response to the proposed ban on saccharin, a sugar substitute. Gains registered by Holly Sugar, Amstar, Amalgamated Sugar and Central Western United.

Similarly, the major soft-drink issues, notably Coca-Cola and Pepsi, produced brisk price rebounds after their weakness in earlier sessions. On Wednesday, for example, both stocks registered 1976-77

IBM rose 4 1/8 points on Thursday to 283 3/4, after the computer maker revealed that approximately 2.55 million shares were tendered in response to its cash offer. Then, on Friday, the stock slipped more than a point.

The inflation fears were touched off by anxieties related to the government's report on the wholesale price index for February. As the report came out, the index rose by 0.9 per cent, or at an annual rate of 10.9 per cent. This placed it barely inside the double-digit territory.

However, the White House itself took pains to explain that the last monthly increase, which compared with a January gain of 0.5 per cent, was primarily a result of the severe winter weather and exerted no change in the underlying rate of inflation. Volume for the week totaled 93.5 million shares, compared with previous week's 90.2 million shares. Bond prices showed little change for the week.

Saving Rains

Last year at this time, when rather similar weather conditions faced the nation, placing grave doubts on crop prospects, there was a saving rain by late March and throughout the spring. The result was records for some crops and near-records in others. Nevertheless the 1976 rainfall was not sufficient to build up the subsoil moisture reserves and thus some agricultural experts calculate this year's needs will be almost twice the spring rainfalls of last year.

In the meantime, however, farmers still hold huge amounts of their 1976 grain crops and even some from 1975, hoping for higher loan rates from the government and longer loan periods than the current 12 months. If those are forthcoming, they would certainly place added upward pressure on farm price levels.

Some economists are urging caution in new farm policies and hoping Congress will not be stampeded into precipitate action.

(Continued on page 11, col. 1)

Sales in				Net				Sales in			
100's High	Low	Last	Chrge					100's High	Low	Last C	

Centbk Sys	465	47	10%	10%	10%	+4
Centbk BT	84	28	33%	33%	33%	+4
Centbk C	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk P	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk M	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk S	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk T	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk U	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk V	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk W	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk X	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk Y	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk Z	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk A	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk B	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk C	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk D	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk E	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk F	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk G	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk H	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk I	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk J	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk K	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk L	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk M	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk N	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk O	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk P	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk Q	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk R	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk S	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk T	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk U	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk V	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk W	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk X	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk Y	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk Z	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk A	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk B	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk C	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
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Centbk E	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
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Centbk H	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk I	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk J	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk K	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk L	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk M	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk N	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk O	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk P	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk Q	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk R	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk S	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk T	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk U	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk V	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk W	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk X	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk Y	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk Z	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4
Centbk A	10	4	40%	40%	40%	+4

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The U.S. Economic Scene

from Page 8

the era of the 1960s, price supports and on farm production programs for the form of higher consumer and higher income sharply

for a new farm law, the Agriculture Protection Act of 1977 crop year 1977 would have to be passed by May 15 to meet the deadline for new legislation. Since always so much concern any such legislation, the time to debate the time to permit the one that would be by and equitable for all is involved.

It will be to construct a that will offer farmers "production" support target prices, or floors for crops, new loan programs production incentives government programs for farm commodity. While there is no disagreement on these issues, "Cost-of" is a key area subject to interpretations and costs vary widely, depending on different soils, quality of different soils, various other factors.

testimony before congressional committees recently, many public witnesses and spokesmen have urged a plan for a new farm bill and even the Farm Bureau federal farm law at an out-advocate of free market culture, seems to have

romarket

continued from Page 8

Community notes. Under market conditions, the are expected to bear 9 per cent, which is in line with the on an outstanding SOCS (oil-dollar) bill with six

scheduled is a \$50-million five-year note. The issue of International Securities is an indicated coupon rate is per cent. The syndicate has indicated that the will probably be offered at about 9 per cent.

though the issue is of un-grade quality, the yield is attractive. The scheduled issue is a \$100 million, five-year note offering 10 1/2 per cent. The issue by Tokyo Bank, guaranteed to bear 7.75 per cent.

syndicate has scheduled a \$100-million, eight-year note of American government. These are expected to be at 9 1/2 per cent, 8.75 per cent, and 8.5 per cent.

Market Volume

March 11 March 4

\$434.4 mil. \$569.5 mil.

\$668.0 mil. \$918.0 mil.

moderated its stance. However, that organization urged care in setting up new support programs "to avoid conditions which are self-perpetuating, to protect our competitive position in world markets and to avoid undue interference with market-determined adjustments in production and marketing."

Other commentators have also suggested care in arriving at the provisions of a new farm bill. John Schmitt, a former under secretary of agriculture in the Lyndon Johnson administration and now the head of an agriculture-research consulting firm in Washington, said that "price supports should be set as high as possible, but not so high as to limit our competitive position in world markets." And, with respect to target prices for leading crops, he said they should be fixed at a level "high enough to assist farmers when market prices are low but not so high as to require excessive federal expenditures in any year."

Expert Price Level

International competitive reasons were also cited by sources in criticizing the proposal of a new farm bill. Bob Siegelman's proposal to harmonize U.S. support prices and Canada's prices on wheat to create a minimum world export price level for wheat. With record harvests and increased production abroad, wheat prices have been declining. But the United States must depend on big foreign markets to move its surplus and critics fear a higher export floor might attract that objective. There is also objection to the OPEC-like cartel aspect to the plan.

Because of the multitude of problems involved in setting new farm policies, some sources have advocated a simple one-year extension of the 1973 farm law at this time to allow sufficient consideration of all the complex issues that have to be woven into new legislation.

Higher target and loan-support prices seem certain to be included in the eventual bill but, as CHU bank noted, high supports and tight production controls "led to mountains of unsold commodities" in the past and "it just could be that history will repeat itself."

For several reasons—market forces, probable government actions, drought and other acts of God—farm and food prices seem to be en route to even higher

Tanker Truck Strike Is Called Off in Italy

ROME, March 13 (UPI)—Government mediators last week persuaded oil companies to pay 30 per cent more for transportation, ending a nine-day tanker truck strike that had threatened to paralyze northern Italy's industrial area.

Company representatives agreed to raise transportation fees they pay to owners of Italy's 13,000 tanker trucks, many of them one-man businesses. They also promised to speed up payments, now often made with delays of more than 45 days.

Envoy to Italy Advances

WASHINGTON, March 13 (UPI)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has unanimously approved Richard Gardner, a Columbia University law professor, as ambassador to Italy.

levels this year. So does the nation's overall inflation rate, if the latest big rise (0.9 per cent) in the wholesale price index for February proves to be a reliable augury. Farm product prices and processed food prices were up at least double that rate. It represented a return to a worrisome double-digit rate, at least temporarily. The nation should be braced for further food price increases that front and Washington ought to be wary of actions that might exacerbate the situation.

Canton Posters Said to Announce Teng as Premier

HONG KONG, March 13 (UPI)—A Hong Kong newspaper reported yesterday that wall posters have appeared in Canton announcing the appointment of Teng Hsiao-ping, the former deputy premier, as a deputy chairman of the Chinese Communist party and as Premier.

The report, printed in Ming Pao, an independent and often well-informed Chinese language daily, could not be confirmed. But it coincided with a series of other signs and statements by Chinese officials in the last few days indicating that the talented if abrasive 72-year-old Teng might soon be rehabilitated. He was dismissed from the post of deputy premier as a so-called rightist on April 7, after 100,000 persons held a daylong demonstration in Peking to honor the late Premier Chou En-lai. Since then, four senior "radical" members of the Politburo, including Chiang Ching, Chairman Mao Tse-tung's widow, have been blamed for precipitating that incident.

Ming Pao attributed its report to a Chinese traveler who had just returned from Canton where he said he had seen a number of the posters.

Libya and Cuba Assail Mideast Peace Effort

BEIRUT, March 13 (UPI)—Libya and Cuba have described Arab regimes seeking peaceful settlement with Israel as "allies of imperialism and Zionism." The two countries called for the "complete liberation of Palestinian land."

In a joint communique carried by the official Libyan News Agency, the two countries said, "Israel's aggression on the Arab nation constitutes a threat to international peace and security." The communique was released after a visit to Libya last week by Cuban leader Fidel Castro.

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

Bank	Price	Bank	Price
Bank of America	47 1/4	First Nat. City	31 1/4
Bank of New York	47 1/4	First Nat. City	31 1/4
Bank of Montreal	47 1/4	First Nat. City	31 1/4
Bank of Toronto	47 1/4	First Nat. City	31 1/4
Bank of the South	47 1/4	First Nat. City	31 1/4
Bank of the West	47 1/4	First Nat. City	31 1/4
Bank of the Midwest	47 1/4	First Nat. City	31 1/4
Bank of the North	47 1/4	First Nat. City	31 1/4
Bank of the East	47 1/4	First Nat. City	31 1/4
Bank of the South	47 1/4	First Nat. City	31 1/4
Bank of the West	47 1/4	First Nat. City	31 1/4
Bank of the Midwest	47 1/4	First Nat. City	31 1/4
Bank of the North	47 1/4	First Nat. City	31 1/4
Bank of the East	47 1/4	First Nat. City	31 1/4

U.S. Now Supports a World Commodities Stabilization Fund

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, March 13 (UPI)—The Carter administration, in a significant policy shift from the Ford government, has now decided to enter into negotiations looking toward common financing arrangements for commodity buffer stocks.

The decision, recommended by President Carter's economic policy group after intensive discussions last month, is aimed at improving relations with the Third World and preventing a breakdown in the Paris conference between rich and poor countries over a new international economic order. The conference has been stalled since last fall.

Stephen Rosworth, deputy assistant secretary of state for international resources, transmitted the decision Thursday to a United Nations meeting in Geneva on commodities and raw materials. The United States is now saying it has no prior objections to financial pooling arrangements but does not yet have a blueprint covering what these arrangements should consist of. "For the moment it's an empty box," an official said.

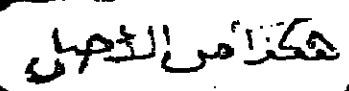
The willingness to enter the negotiations contrasts with the position of the Ford administration, which had regarded a common commodities stabilization fund with skepticism bordering on rejection. Common funding is important because of the high priority it has assumed in the strategy for a new international economic order that Third World countries have been seeking for years to boost their earnings potential.

Negotiations on commodity agreements will be taking place this year and next in the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Although both developed and developing countries want an "integrated approach" that would include a \$3-billion common fund to support buffer stock operations for more than a dozen leading commodities.

Treasury Bills

Bid	Ask	Yld.
Mar. 17, 1977	4.50	4.38
Mar. 24, 1977	4.50	4.37
Mar. 31, 1977	4.50	4.36
Apr. 7, 1977	4.50	4.35
Apr. 14, 1977	4.50	4.34
Apr. 21, 1977	4.50	4.33
Apr. 28, 1977	4.50	4.32
May 5, 1977	4.50	4.31
May 12, 1977	4.50	4.30
May 19, 1977	4.50	4.29
May 26, 1977	4.50	4.28
Jun. 2, 1977	4.50	4.27
Jun. 9, 1977	4.50	4.26
Jun. 16, 1977	4.50	4.25
Jun. 23, 1977	4.50	4.24
Jun. 30, 1977	4.50	4.23
Jul. 7, 1977	4.50	4.22
Jul. 14, 1977	4.50	4.21
Jul. 21, 1977	4.50	4.20
Jul. 28, 1977	4.50	4.19
Aug. 4, 1977	4.50	4.18
Aug. 11, 1977	4.50	4.17
Aug. 18, 1977	4.50	4.16
Aug. 25, 1977	4.50	4.15
Sep. 1, 1977	4.50	4.14
Sep. 8, 1977	4.50	4.13
Sep. 15, 1977	4.50	4.12
Sep. 22, 1977	4.50	4.11
Sep. 29, 1977	4.50	4.10
Oct. 6, 1977	4.50	4.09
Oct. 13, 1977	4.50	4.08
Oct. 20, 1977	4.50	4.07
Oct. 27, 1977	4.50	4.06
Nov. 3, 1977	4.50	4.05
Nov. 10, 1977	4.50	4.04
Nov. 17, 1977	4.50	4.03
Nov. 24, 1977	4.50	4.02
Dec. 1, 1977	4.50	4.01
Dec. 8, 1977	4.50	4.00
Dec. 15, 1977	4.50	3.99
Dec. 22, 1977	4.50	3.98
Dec. 29, 1977	4.50	3.97
Jan. 5, 1978	4.50	3.96
Jan. 12, 1978	4.50	3.95
Jan. 19, 1978	4.50	3.94
Jan. 26, 1978	4.50	3.93
Feb. 2, 1978	4.50	3.92
Feb. 9, 1978	4.50	3.91
Feb. 16, 1978	4.50	3.90
Feb. 23, 1978	4.50	3.89
Mar. 2, 1978	4.50	3.88
Mar. 9, 1978	4.50	3.87
Mar. 16, 1978	4.50	3.86
Mar. 23, 1978	4.50	3.85
Mar. 30, 1978	4.50	3.84
Apr. 6, 1978	4.50	3.83
Apr. 13, 1978	4.50	3.82
Apr. 20, 1978	4.50	3.81
Apr. 27, 1978	4.50	3.80
May 4, 1978	4.50	3.79
May 11, 1978	4.50	3.78
May 18, 1978	4.50	3.77
May 25, 1978	4.50	3.76
Jun. 1, 1978	4.50	3.75
Jun. 8, 1978	4.50	3.74
Jun. 15, 1978	4.50	3.73
Jun. 22, 1978	4.50	3.72
Jun. 29, 1978	4.50	3.71
Jul. 6, 1978	4.50	3.70
Jul. 13, 1978	4.50	3.69
Jul. 20, 1978	4.50	3.68
Jul. 27, 1978	4.50	3.67
Aug. 3, 1978	4.50	3.66
Aug. 10, 1978	4.50	3.65
Aug. 17, 1978	4.50	3.64
Aug. 24, 1978	4.50	3.63
Sep. 7, 1978	4.50	3.62
Sep. 14, 1978	4.50	3.61
Sep. 21, 1978	4.50	3.60
Sep. 28, 1978	4.50	3.59
Oct. 5, 1978	4.50	3.58
Oct. 12, 1978	4.50	3.57
Oct. 19, 1978	4.50	3.56
Oct. 26, 1978	4.50	3.55
Nov. 2, 1978	4.50	3.54
Nov. 9, 1978	4.50	3.53
Nov. 16, 1978	4.50	3.52
Nov. 23, 1978	4.50	3.51
Nov. 30, 1978	4.50	3.50
Dec. 7, 1978	4.50	3.49
Dec. 14, 1978	4.50	3.48
Dec. 21, 1978	4.50	3.47
Dec. 28, 1978	4.50	3.46
Jan. 4, 1979	4.50	3.45
Jan. 11, 1979	4.50	3.44
Jan. 18, 1979	4.50	3.43
Jan. 25, 1979	4.50	3.42
Feb. 1, 1979	4.50	3.41
Feb. 8, 1979	4.50	3.40
Feb. 15, 1979	4.50	3.39
Feb. 22, 1979	4.50	3.38
Feb. 29, 1979	4.50	3.37
Mar. 6, 1979	4.50	3.36
Mar. 13, 1979	4.50	3.35
Mar. 20, 1979	4.50	3.34
Mar. 27, 1979	4.50	3.33
Apr. 3, 1979	4.50	3.32
Apr. 10, 1979	4.50	3.31
Apr. 17, 1979	4.50	3.30
Apr. 24, 1979	4.50	3.29
May 1, 1979	4.50	3.28
May 8, 1979	4.50	3.27
May 15, 1979	4.50	3.26
May 22, 1979	4.50	3.25
May 29, 1979	4.50	3.24
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Aug. 7, 1979	4.50	3.14
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Feb. 5, 1980	4.50	2.88
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Feb. 19, 1980	4.50	2.86
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May 7, 1980	4.50	2.75
May 14, 1980	4.50	2.74
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UCLA, Kentucky Gain in NCAA Basketball

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San Francisco coach Bob Gail tried to explain the defeat by saying that Las Vegas had played "as nearly perfect a game as I've seen in a long, long time." That was an exaggeration, because Las Vegas was human enough to commit 18 turnovers

and actually miss 24 shots in the second half. But the opening half was another story.

In those 30 minutes, the Rebels: • Made almost 64 per cent of 44 shots. Of their 28 successful attempts, 15 were from at least 20 feet, including 10 that would have been three-point plays in the old American Basketball Association.

• Caused 19 turnovers with a chest-to-chest defense which was so unnerving that San Francisco had a tough time completing even one pass on most offensive attempts.

• Scored 14 points in three minutes to expand a 49-42 lead to a 63-44 margin at intermission. During that streak, San Francisco could get off only two shots.

Set a possible NCAA tournament record for traveling violations. When the Runnin' Rebels don't score, they usually walk. And they score and walk a lot. It was such an impressive effort that no one laughed when Las Vegas coach Jerry Tarkanian credited his defense, not his offense, with winning the game.

"I was glad that a lot of people got a chance to see us play," said Tarkanian, referring to the fact this was the Rebels' first television appearance of the season (the game was televised to the western half of the nation). "When they see our scores, they don't think we can play defense, but we can."

Las Vegas had balanced scoring. Four starters had at least 14 points and reserve Reggie Theus, the player of the court, contributed 27 in 23 minutes of play.

Winning Rally

At Pocatello, Brad Holland rallied UCLA to victory over Louisville by scoring 16 second-half points, when the Bruins needed them most.

He made 11 points in five minutes, sparking UCLA to a 68-58 lead before cooling off with three misses. Louisville regained the lead briefly on the shooting of Darrell Griffith and Phillip Bond, but then Jim Spillane put UCLA back in front, 73-71, when goaltending was called on a UCLA fast break.

At Raleigh, North Carolina's

relentless pressure-defense held Purdue to four points in the final nine minutes.

Purdue, an at-large representative from the Big 10, had done a marvelous job of solving North Carolina's gambling, trapping defense for the first 30 minutes. The Tar Heels threatened to break the game open on three different occasions, but could not succeed.

Then, after playmaker Bruce

Parkinson missed an open 14-foot jumper, Carolina forced Purdue into turnovers on five of its final nine possessions and the Tar Heels joined Virginia Military Institute in advancing to the Eastern regional semifinals Thursday at College Park, Md.

Mayer in Final

HAMPTON, Va., March 13 (AP).—Sandy Mayer used seven service aces and fellow-American Tom Gulickson's errors to post a 6-3, 6-3 semifinal victory yesterday in a Grand Prix tennis tournament here. Erik Smith survived a match point at 2-6, 30-40, and went on to beat fellow-American Jeff Borowiak 5-7, 6-4, 7-6, to gain the final.

Borg Gains

JOHANNESBURG, March 13 (Reuters).—Top-seeded Bjorn Borg of Sweden and No. 2 Guillermo Vilas of Argentina today swept into the semifinals of the South African Open tennis tournament here.

Borg beat Rhodesia's Andrew Pattison, 6-4, 6-4, and Vilas thrashed Jürgen Fassbender of West Germany, 6-0, 6-2.

Barker Beats Wade

DALLAS, March 13 (UPI).—Confident second-seeded Steve Barker knocked off Virginia Wade, 6-4, 6-3, last night in an all-British semifinal of a Virginia Slims tennis tournament.

American Terry Holiday eliminated Greer Stevens of the Netherlands won the 131-mile third stage of the Paris-Nice road-cycling classic today with a time of 4 hours 49 minutes 28 seconds. Belgian Freddy Maertens, who won Thursday's time-trial prologue and the first two stages, finished 18th in 4:43:36 but held his overall lead with a total of 14:05:55.

Maertens Still in Lead

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Repeating her victory of six

days ago, in the Slims of San Francisco, Barker hit dozens of winners right on the line, lobbed effectively and was quick chasing down wide shots.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE
Patrick Division
Philadelphia 32 15 15 65 77 183
NY Islanders 32 15 15 65 77 183
Atlanta 32 15 15 65 77 183
NY Rangers 32 15 15 65 77 183
St. Louis 32 15 15 65 77 183
Chicago 32 15 15 65 77 183
Minnesota 32 15 15 65 77 183
Vancouver 32 15 15 65 77 183
Colorado 32 15 15 65 77 183
Wales Conference
Norris Division
Montreal 32 15 15 65 77 183
Pittsburgh 32 15 15 65 77 183
Los Angeles 32 15 15 65 77 183
Washington 32 15 15 65 77 183
Detroit 32 15 15 65 77 183
Boston 32 15 15 65 77 183
Toronto 32 15 15 65 77 183
Cleveland 32 15 15 65 77 183
Saturday's Games
Pittsburgh 32 15 15 65 77 183
Lancaster, Anderson, Robert, McAdam
Montreal 32 15 15 65 77 183
Chicago 32 15 15 65 77 183
Lancaster, Lambert, Robinson, Jarvis, Murray
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At Toronto, Darryl Sittler

scored his 20th career goal and assisted twice while rookie goalie Mike Palmatier stopped 47 shots for his fourth shutout as the Maple Leafs routed Detroit, 6-0. Stiller, seven years with the Leafs, scored the milestone marker, which was his 31st goal of the season, at 13:53 of the first period on a power-play goal between goalie Jim Rutherford's pads for a 2-0 lead.

At Montreal, Guy Lafleur, the

NHL's leading scorer, set up four

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Connors, down 5-2 in the second set, reeled off five straight games, relying on a series of cross-court backhanders. His comeback kept him undefeated in his two years of World Cup play.

Last year, Connors beat John Newcombe to give the United States the Cup for the first time since 1971. Australia still leads the series, 5-3.

Friday, Connors easily beat John Alexander, 6-1, 6-4. It was tougher yesterday.

Connors jumped to a 3-1 lead in the first set, then held off a rally by Roche, winning the set with a love game.

After heckling the 32-year-old Roche's service to take the first game of the second set, Connors fell behind 3-1 as Roche put together a string of well-placed passing shots. The fourth and fifth games of the set appeared to tire the left-handed Australian, but he hung on to take a 5-2 lead.

In the eighth game, Connors held service for the first time in the set. He ran Roche from one side of the court to the other with deep corner shots. Several times Roche made spectacular backhand lobs only to find Connors standing at the net, coming through with overhead smashes.

Roche lost to Dick Stockton, 4-6, 7-6, 6-2, in the opening match Thursday, and following Connors' victory over Alexander Friday, Brian Gottfried defeated Ross Case, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4.

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It was 104 for three, for a lead of 147 runs with seven second wickets in hand.

Australia gained a 43-run lead this morning when Dennis Lillee and Max Walker tore through the English batting to dismiss them for 98 runs on a good batting help that gave bowlers a little help.

A crowd of 62,500 was stunned with the display of the Englishmen, who looked to be in a good position overnight with the score at one for 28 in reply to Australia's first-innings total of 138.

However, in two overs, the overnight batsmen were dismissed and it became a procession as the Englishmen first fell victim to Walker and then Lillee.

Lillee took six for 26 from 13 overs and Walker finished with four for 54 from 15 overs.

Bruins Streak Past Flyers for 7th Straight

PHILADELPHIA, March 13 (UPI).—Wayne Cashman scored the decisive goal that gave the Boston Bruins a 3-1 victory over the Philadelphia Flyers last night for their seventh straight triumph.

After a scoreless first period, Sean Ratelle took a pass from Jean Ratelle and scored to put Boston ahead, 1-0. André Dupont tied the game at 17:10 of the period, putting in a 50-foot backhand shot.

Cashman scored what proved to be the winning goal after 28 seconds of the final period, beating Flyers goalie Wayne Stephenson with a 15-foot shot after taking a pass from Brad Park.

Dan Marcotte closed out the scoring at 19:29 into an empty net.

Rockies 2, Canucks 2

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Connors in Decisive Comeback for U.S.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 13 (UPI).—Jimmy Connors, with a second-set rally, yesterday defeated Australian Tony Roche, 6-4, 7-5, and lifted the United States to its second straight World Cup victory.

The triumph gave the American an insurmountable 4-0 lead in the best-of-seven tournament. A doubles victory later made it 5-0, over the Australians, who had dominated the annual series until last year.

Connors, down 5-2 in the second set, reeled off five straight games, relying on a series of cross-court backhanders. His comeback kept him undefeated in his two years of World Cup play.

Last year, Connors beat John Newcombe to give the United States the Cup for the first time since 1971. Australia still leads the series, 5-3.

Friday, Connors easily beat John Alexander, 6-1, 6-4. It was tougher yesterday.

Connors jumped to a 3-1 lead in the first set, then held off a rally by Roche, winning the set with a love game.

After heckling the 32-year-old Roche's service to take the first game of the second set, Connors fell behind 3-1 as Roche put together a string of well-placed passing shots. The fourth and fifth games of the set appeared to tire the left-handed Australian, but he hung on to take a 5-2 lead.

In the eighth game, Connors held service for the first time in the set. He ran Roche from one side of the court to the other with deep corner shots. Several times Roche made spectacular backhand lobs only to find Connors standing at the net, coming through with overhead smashes.

Roche lost to Dick Stockton, 4-6, 7-6, 6-2, in the opening match Thursday, and following Connors' victory over Alexander Friday, Brian Gottfried defeated Ross Case, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Australians Lead English in Cricket Test

MELBOURNE, March 13 (AP).—Australia held the upper hand on the second day of the Centenary Test cricket match at the Melbourne Grounds today.

It was 104 for three, for a lead of 147 runs with seven second wickets in hand.

Australia gained a 43-run lead this morning when Dennis Lillee and Max Walker tore through the English batting to dismiss them for 98 runs on a good batting help that gave bowlers a little help.

A crowd of 62,500 was stunned with the display of the Englishmen, who looked to be in a good position overnight with the score at one for 28 in reply to Australia's first-innings total of 138.

However, in two overs, the overnight batsmen were dismissed and it became a procession as the Englishmen first fell victim to Walker and then Lillee.

Lillee took six for 26 from 13 overs and Walker finished with four for 54 from 15 overs.

Bruins Streak Past Flyers for 7th Straight

PHILADELPHIA, March 13 (UPI).—Wayne Cashman scored the decisive goal that gave the Boston Bruins a 3-1 victory over the Philadelphia Flyers last night for their seventh straight triumph.

After a scoreless first period, Sean Ratelle took a pass from Jean Ratelle and scored to put Boston ahead, 1-0. André Dupont tied the game at 17:10 of the period, putting in a 50-foot backhand shot.

Cashman scored what proved to be the winning goal after 28 seconds of the final period, beating Flyers goalie Wayne Stephenson with a 15-foot shot after taking a pass from Brad Park.

Dan Marcotte closed out the scoring at 19:29 into an empty net.

Rockies 2, Canucks 2

At Vancouver,

Observer

C'est la Guerre

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—There was no doubt what France's response would be to New York City's refusal to let the Concorde land at Kennedy Airport. The French had delivered their ultimatum to Mayor Beame. It spoke of an insult to the honor of French Aerodynamics. At dawn France would be at war with the City of New York.



Baker

Mayor Beame conferred through the night with Felix Rohatyn, Victor Gotsbaum, Albert Shanker. They knew they could expect no help from the United States. The U.S. government had repeatedly made it clear that New York must solve its own problems. The question was whether Great Britain, France's ally in the Concorde crisis, would come in on France's side.

It seemed improbable. Britain, after all, was even more threatened than New York and unlikely to court bankruptcy for the sake of defending Gallic aerodynamic honor.

While the war council was still meeting, the French launched their surprise attack at dawn. It fell on the Pelham Parkway section of the Bronx. Two French Concorde, flying in take-off mode, cruised over the target laying down a bombardment of noise which shattered every window in the Christopher Columbus High School on Astor Avenue.

The principal was still wading through the glass at noon when a second strike was delivered against Staten Island.

France had evidently calculated on swift victory from a demoralizing lightning strike, for its military leaders surely recognized that it was poorly equipped to sustain lengthy combat against a city with such formidable weapons as New York could ultimately wheel into action.

Despite renewed Concorde attacks on Elmhurst, Bayshore and Rikers Island, however, New York stubbornly refused to surrender. In a gallant retaliation, four of the helicopters that service the Pan American Building were diverted from their regular duties and sneaked in under French radar to attack Marseilles. French casualties were immense, with more than 15,000 deafened for periods up to 36 hours after the raid.

The French decided to escalate by flying four Concorde over the Empire State Building. The resulting vibrations failed to bring down the famous landmark but did severely disrupt television reception in all five boroughs. Next day, an incensed New

York retaliated by bombarding and completely burying the Eiffel Tower with 20 megatons of MAC bombs. France shifted its strategy. For a week its Concorde dropped editions of Le Monde on Brooklyn and Queens to crush New York's spirit by illustrating the superior intellectual caliber of French journalism.

This provoked New York's devastating raid on the Riviera in which 400 square miles of the famed resort coast was obliterated when bombed by the entire press run of a Sunday edition of the New York Times.

Although staggered and clearly up against overwhelming superiority, France gallantly fought on. Emboldened by the ferocity of New York's warfare, it rounded up all New Yorkers on French soil and forced them into the best hotels of Paris, where they were soon reduced to bankruptcy.

New York responded with matching savagery during "the night of the dark cabs." All Frenchmen on New York soil—Frenchwomen were spared—were put inside New York taxicabs and, throughout the night, driven at normal cab speed over the city's potholed streets until they lost consciousness.

As barbarism advanced, Beame, Rohatyn, Shanker and Gotsbaum secretly prepared for the New York invasion of Normandy. Their plan called for assaulting the beach with an armada of tugboats nudged barges transporting the entire New York Subway System. Once ashore, they would sweep down the Seine and replace the Paris Metro with the New York Subway System.

Fortunately for France, the invasion was stopped on the outskirts of Versailles when the subway workers went on strike to dramatize their discontent with their pension program. The French knew, of course, that this relief was only temporary and asked for negotiations.

In the ensuing talks, Mayor Beame proved a brilliant diplomat by not insisting on a French humiliation.

"We will accept your Concorde at Kennedy Airport," he told President Giscard, "if you, in turn, will accept something from us."

"But of course," said Giscard. "You have but to name it."

"If we take the Concorde," said the mayor, "Paris, in return, must accept every dog in New York City."

Giscard blanched. "It would be the end of the glory of Paris," he said.

"That's pretty much how we feel about having the Concorde in Queens," said the mayor.

This is why Paris is still the world's most beautiful city and New York is still almost tolerable for human habitation.



Lucerne, where many residents can take refuge in a tunnel.

Switzerland Readies for the Holocaust

By William Tuohy

Lucerne, Switzerland—Motorists bound for vacation in the towering Swiss Alps are speeded through this lovely lakeside resort by a new, mile-long tunnel—bypassing the crowded old city center.

To the casual driver, the tunnel looks much like any other shiny, brightly lit vehicular underpass.

But the Sonnenberg (Sun Mountain) Tunnel actually doubles as the most elaborate civil defense structure in Europe.

In case of emergency, the tunnel can be quickly transformed into an underground shelter protecting and housing fully 21,000 of Lucerne's 70,000 inhabitants.

Inside the tunnel, huge doors swing open to reveal underground living spaces: individual beds for 21,000; eating and kitchen areas; recreational rooms with television; a seven-deck hospital; sanitation facilities; and a ventilation system with special filters to guard against nuclear fallout. The equipment alone cost some \$11 million.

The recently opened Lucerne tunnel is part of a civil defense system in Switzerland—perhaps rivaled only by the tunnels under Chinese cities—that is being built and equipped at the rate of \$100 million a year.

As of now, the program to insure that every one of Switzerland's 6.3 million residents has a place in a shelter is about 80 percent completed, officials say.

By 1980, when the program is totally finished, an estimated \$3.7 billion will have been spent on the civil defense program: construction, equipment, training and administration.

This is all in addition to the regular Swiss armed forces budget that currently runs about a billion dollars a year.

Every new house or apartment building constructed in Switzerland must contain an air-raid shelter built to exacting specifications. Most office buildings, industrial plants, hospitals and schools are also built with shelters. And almost every community is building public underground shelters in central locations.

All Swiss citizens are issued a civil-defense handbook which recounts in harrowing detail the risks involved in modern warfare, conventional and nuclear, and how protective measures can save civilian lives.

The handbook also lists various scenarios

under which Switzerland could be attacked, and it illustrates the defensive measures each patriotic citizen is expected to take.

Some critics, particularly of the political left, have charged that the "Doomsday" approach of the booklet is overly dramatic in posing the threat of invasion, war and nuclear holocaust.

Is the Swiss civil-defense program something out of Doctor Strangelove, as some critics charge? Not at all, say Swiss officials.

"Of course we hope that Switzerland will never be attacked," said Dennis Wedlake, a civil-defense official in the Swiss capital in Bern.

"But on the other hand we are prepared to defend ourselves. We are also aware of the possibility of nuclear accidents in the modern world—or that we might suffer from the fighting of nearby belligerents."

The Studies

"So we want to give each inhabitant of Switzerland the right to a place in a strong protective shelter. And we believe the Swiss people overwhelmingly endorse this view."

The Swiss built their first defense shelter in the 1930s when the situation in Europe became ominous.

Later, the devastation caused by World War II left a deep impression on the Swiss, and they continued a bomb-shelter program after the war.

In 1963, the program was upgraded—and strict construction requirements for shelters with high safety factors were set. In 1971, the new goals were set: shelters built throughout Switzerland and fully equipped within 20 years.

The law requires that Swiss air-raid shelters be resistant not only to explosive shock but also nuclear blast effects and chemical warfare.

Under the new building program, the Swiss government contributes approximately half the cost of the added expense of the defense shelters in private or commercial buildings.

Thus, today in most Swiss communities, there are private and public shelters to protect the residents, all stocked with provisions.

"The cost has been high," said civil-defense official Wedlake, "but the Swiss

accept the cost as the price of insurance in possibly saving the lives of our families."

In addition to the civil defense shelters and tunnels, Swiss mountains are honeycombed with military fortifications that guard the main passes leading into the center of the country.

There are some 46 areas designated as military redoubts: forts controlling entry valleys and high mountain airfields with the hangars cut into the sides of mountains.

"It would be extremely costly for any enemy, no matter how powerful, to invade Switzerland," says one senior officer.

Though fully supporting the civil-defense program, some officials question whether creating huge shelters in tunnels like the Sonnenberg in Lucerne are worth the cost.

"I have my doubts whether you could round up all 21,000 people in time," commented one official source. "But there is no question about the worth of the shelters themselves. It is simply a matter of locating them where people can reach them fast."

The civil-defense program comes under the civilian Department of Justice and Police—with direct liaison with the air defense branch of the Swiss armed forces.

In case of war or emergency, the head of the Justice and Police Department would go underground in Bern, and direct operations from that command post to the various cantons and communities.

The civil-defense program includes training leaders for shelters, small and large, and providing logistics, fire-fighting and salvage on a national basis.

Unlike the United States and other Western countries, where vast civil-defense programs were projected and then left languishing, the Swiss keep their program up to date.

"We have trained our leaders and our people to live in the shelters for two weeks or more," said Wedlake. "We have a regular inspection service to insure that everything is maintained and ready."

And toward that end, we are concentrating this coming year on maintaining our state of readiness—developing new kinds of dehydrated food for long stays underground, and making sure that every Swiss inhabitant will know where to go, and have a leader to guide him, if worst comes to worst."

© Los Angeles Times.

PEOPLE: Aide Stumbles, Carter Gives Press the Boot

After a photographer on his own staff tripped and fell over a statue Saturday, President Carter ordered a small press contingent out of Washington's National Gallery of Art where he and his wife were touring the popular exhibition of relics from the tomb of King Tutankhamen.

"The President was very upset by the jumble and the confusion," a press assistant said after the reporters and photographers had been ushered outside where they waited for nearly an hour for Mr. and Mrs. Carter to emerge.

Accompanied by J. Carter Brown, the director of the gallery, the Carters strolled through the exhibition, on loan from Egypt, with Egyptian Ambassador Ashraf Ghorbal. A press contingent was to have had two "photo opportunities," an aide had announced, but on the way to the first, John Kelly, a White House photographer, stumbled as he walked backward, mopping pictures of the President, and fell to the marble floor.

"It was unbelievable," the President said when he emerged. "Almost makes you want to visit Egypt."

Director John Ayldessen's "Rocky" has been named best directed film of the year by the Directors Guild of America in Los Angeles. The surprise hit—written by the film's star, Sylvester Stallone—led the list of Oscar nominees with 10, along with "Network."

Rita Hayworth is disabled by mental disorder and alcoholism and should be put in the care of the public guardian, a superior court judge was told Friday in Santa Ana, Calif. The actress, 58, was in Hoag Memorial Hospital at Newport Beach.

"She is now unable or unwilling to accept responsibility for her treatment" and is a chronic alcoholic, said a statement from a hospital physician, Dr. James Miner. His statement accompanied a petition by the Orange County public guardian's office that it be put in control of Miss Hayworth's affairs because she "is gravely disabled as the result of mental disorder."

The judge appointed a temporary conservator of her estate, pending a hearing April 1 to determine whether a permanent conservator should be appointed.

Apparently annoyed because the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce program had gone on for more than two hours before he was introduced as the main speaker, Bert Lance, President Carter's budget director, gave an address that stunned his listeners—not because of its content but because of its brevity. The entire speech was: "We believe in the free-enterprise system, in



Rita Hayworth during to an art show last

letting it do its thing with much regulation. You see the Carter administration is with us. The time spent on endless forms and detracts from productivity. Lance then opened to questions. After all, seconds, none had come, set down. An embarrassed followed.

Pope Paul VI, recovering from influenza, came to the Vatican yesterday to give a clear voice to a crowd gathered in St. Peter's Square. The Pope, who will be 80 on September 26, postponed a private audience scheduled for this afternoon. He will continue his duties, giving him time to recover.

Richard Eder, 44, his pointed drama critic of the New York Times, starting in drama and dance criticism since 1967, will in both capacities for of this season. In the will continue as dance appearing in both the Sunday papers.

Becky Yancy, personal secretary, publisher's bills and answered mail for 13 years. She ready to tell all about her life. Mrs. Yancy is a book which, she said in will chronicle Presley's his broken marriage to Beaulieu and his highly generous. She said Presley will not be upset her book. "He's a nice considerate human being," said. "And I hope he will my writing a book. I'm his. But after all, he's person."

—SAMUEL JOHNSON

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